The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXVI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1893. NO. 33.

REP. NOMINEES

THE UNTERRIFIED TURN OUT IN FORCE.

Largest Gathering of Republicans Yet Held in the County.—Spirited Contest Over the Sheriffship.—The Nominees.

The Republicans met in convention at the court house in Bellefonte on Tuesday morning, and convened in session for the nomination of county candidates at eleven o'clock. During the morning the yard in front of the court house was filled with the unterrified and slates were set up, and some smashed. Wire pulling and buttonholing of the delegates was a brisk business during all the morning and the scene was livelier than the Republicans have yet witnessed in the county. The interest manifested was unprecedented and the attendance was large. The interest seemed to be centred in the fight for the nomination for sheriff, for which two ex-office holders had announced. The boys were elected six years ago in an off year for the county Democracy, and they have an idea there will be a repetition in '93. Ex-sheriff Cook was a prominent card, against whom was pitted ex-Recorder Dr. John F. Harter.

At 11.10 chairman Reeder called the convention to order, and directed the secretary to call the roll. The delegates were near all present and responded to their names. After roll call nominations were made for permanent chairman of the convention. Col. J. P. Coburn was nominated but declined and nominated Col. Austin Curtin, who was elected unanimously. He took the chair amid applause, and in a neat little speech thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him.

Dr. J. W. Bright, of Miles township, and J. W. Borton, of Union township, were nominated for secretaries, but Dr. Bright declining, Steelman Christman, of Philipsburg, received the vote of the convention. For tellers J. L. Holmes, of College, and T. L. Crust, of Benner, received the vote. For reading clerk, H. Quigley, of Bellefonte, was elected. Col. Coburn moved that a committee of five on resolutions be appointed, and the chairman appointed Col. Coburn, J. R. Hughes, S. S. Christman, G. W. Fisher, and A. L. Kessinger.

After several motions the nominations were received for a candidate for sheriff. For this office there was a spirited fight. Before the convention everything seemed in Cook's pocket, as he would enter the convention with about 45 delegates, lacking but 13 to receive the nomination, and against him was arrayed the rest of the Republicans. Cook had set up his cards in excellent shape, but the forces were too much for him. Six candidates were nominated, they being Jacob Reed, of Ferguson; Robert Cook, of Howard boro; John W. Stewart, of College; John F. Harter, of Millheim; H. H. Montgomery, of Bellefonte, and Harry Simler of Philipsburg.

The balloting resulted as follows:

Ballots...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Harter	12	13	14	18	43	47	63
Cook	41	44	44	39	42	43	51
Montgomery	27	27	27	27	26	28	
Simler	19	20	19	20	6		
Stewart	10	9	14	14			
Reed	5	5					

The seventh ballot Harter receiving the majority was declared the nominee. Between each ballot the Cook delegation kept up a continual howl for their favorite, which was taken up by other delegations for their favorites, and it was impossible for the chairman to preserve order. The nomination of Harter was an occasion for a deafening roar. Pandemonium had set loose.

After the nomination of sheriff, the convention adjourned one-half hour for dinner, and at 1.15 it reconvened in session.

The office of treasurer was the first on the list to be filled and the names of Jacob D. Wagner, of Ferguson; R. T. Comley, of Union, and Samuel Diehl, of Bellefonte were presented. The balloting resulted as follows:

Ballots...	1	2	3
Comley	38	44	59
Diehl	35	36	57
Wagner	29	32	

Comley having received the majority he was declared elected and his nomination was made unanimous.

Two commissioners were next to be nominated and the names of M. F. Riddle, of Spring; Andrew J. Lytle, of College; Henry Stevens, of Halfmoon, and James B. Strohm, of Bellefonte, were placed before the convention. Only one ballot was necessary and resulted as follows:

Strohm	83
Riddle	79
Lytle	50
Stevens	40

Riddle and Strohm receiving the majority were declared the nominees.

For Register B. F. Edmunds, of Haines; John F. Bathurst, of Howard, and J. E. Rickard were placed in nomination and the balloting resulted as follows:

Ballots...	1	2
Edmunds	33	5
Bathurst	35	30
Rickard	55	59

Rickard was declared the nominee.

For recorder J. L. Holmes, of College, who was nominated by acclamation.

For Auditors, J. D. Wagner, and Dr. Dorsworth were nominated.

For coroner, Dr. Thomas Tobin, who was nominated by acclamation.

For county surveyor, W. H. Snyder, of Liberty township, was nominated by acclamation.

For delegate to State convention, George W. Hoover, of Philipsburg, and H. C. Campbell were nominated by acclamation.

For county chairman, W. E. Gray and W. F. Reeder were nominated. Reeder receiving the majority of votes was declared elected to the county chairmanship for 1894. Convention adjourned at 2.30.

A Few Warm Weather Problems.

The Allentown *Educator* publishes the following headachers:

1. A column of troops 25 miles long is ordered to a point 25 miles distant. A courier starts simultaneously with the rear of the column and reaches the head thereof. Returning, he meets the rear of the column at the point where the head originally was. Both the troops and the courier are to travel at a uniform speed. How many miles does the courier traverse?

2. An American vessel cruising on the Red sea was captured by pirates. The American crew consisted of fifteen men, the captain included. Soon after, the craft to which the tars were transferred, sprung a leak, and the pirates decided to throw their prisoners overboard. They made their intention known to the American commander, who, seeing the danger he was in, proposed that all hands form a line on deck and that every ninth man be thrown overboard, he counting himself in at every round. There were just as many pirates as Americans.

To this they all agreed.

He arranged them all in such a manner that every ninth man was a pirate until all the pirates were thrown overboard.

How could this be done?

New Dog Tax Law.

The new dog law passed by the Legislature provides that the county commissioners may levy a tax on all male dogs of not more than $2; a tax on all female dogs of not more than $4. The basis upon which the tax is to be levied is the amount of damage done to sheep in all the townships. The commissioners are to foot up all the amounts reported to them by the authorities designated by law during each year, and then make a levy, proportionately, on each dog to pay the same, the levy not to exceed the above amount. The owners of dogs are liable for damage done by them, provided, after an investigation by the township authorities, they refuse to kill the dog or dogs which did the damage. Killing the dogs will relieve them. Dogs under the age of four months are not to be taxed.

A Distressing Accident.

While engaged in threshing near Crossgrove, Snyder county, last week, William Treaster was on the stack and when done he slid down the stack to the ground. A pitch fork was standing against the stack and he struck this, the handle entering the victim over twelve inches. He suffered greatly until his death. He was aged about thirty years and was married.

To Be Married.

From the *Gazette* we learn that Mr. Samuel Hazel, son of Mr. Adam Hazel, and Miss Jennie Ott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ott, formerly residents of near Centre Hall, will be united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, at Axemann, on Wednesday evening, August 30th, at 7.30 o'clock.

Homeopathic Convention.

The homeopathic physicians of Central Pennsylvania, comprising the counties of Centre, Clinton, Clearfield, Blair, Cambria, Huntingdon and Lycoming convened at Tyrone, in the armory building on August 21. The purpose of the convention is to organize a Homeopathic Medical society.

The Rails Arriving.

The first car load of rails for the new Bellefonte Central railway, through Nittany Valley, were received at Bellefonte a few days ago. It will not be long until the iron horse will awaken the echoes in the valley, and trains will be running over the new railroad.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

HOW BANK PANICS START.

A Remark Made at a Picnic Closed Three in Cambria County.

Johnston, Buck & Co., bankers at Ebensburg, Cambria county, having branch offices at Carrolltown and Hastings, closed their doors on Thursday, the 10th instant, as a result of a run on the Ebensburg office, and the run has been traced by reliable persons to the following sources:

A picnic was in progress near the town of Spangler in the north of the county, and a farmer in the neighborhood of Carrolltown was asked by his hired man for money to attend. The farmer, desiring his man to remain in the harvest field, gave as an excuse that he could get no money out of the bank. The hired man, however, went to the picnic and there remarked that he had no money to spend because none could be obtained out of the Carrolltown bank. The person he spoke to told another that the Carrolltown Bank had suspended, and the report spread through the large crowd in attendance, each repetition making it worse.

Spangler is connected with Ebensburg by wire, while Carrolltown is not, and some one wired to Ebensburg from Spangler that the Carrolltown Bank had closed, and people coming from the picnic and Spangler to Carrolltown found the bank open and no run on it, and no run was started, but those coming to Ebensburg circulated the rumor heard at Spangler, and this confirming the report received by wire, a panic ensued, depositors demanded their money, and while the Carrolltown Bank, in ignorance of what was transpiring at Ebensburg, transacted business as usual until the close of banking hours, the Ebensberg office was compelled to suspend.

No one questions for a moment the solvency of the firm, and their ability to pay in full when their discounts can be realized on, but as a result of the unsettled condition of affairs, and the susceptibility of the people to rumors, however groundless they may be, three communities are without banking facilities, business men throughout a large portion of Cambria county have their funds tied up, and the reputation of a solvent firm is impaired.

Sending Out Instructions.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer is sending out to the various county, city and borough superintendents of public schools copies of the laws enacted by the last legislature requiring boards of school directors and controllers to make provisions for keeping the water closets for each of the schools under their official jurisdiction in a clean, comfortable and healthful condition, and to authorize courts of common pleas to appoint a a competent person to inspect school houses, on complaint of taxable citizens of any school district in which boards of school directors or controllers have failed to provide and maintain proper and adequate school accommodations for the children who are lawfully entitled to school privileges, in the district, and prescribing a penalty for neglect of duty on the part of school boards.

Lecture on Forestry.

Prof. J. T. Rothrock of the state forestry commission, will lecture in the court house at Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 29, on the care and cultivation of forests as well as the methods to be used in their restoration.

The lecture is one of great interest to the public, and will be illustrated throughout. The date being Tuesday of the first week of court, all the citizens of the county in attendance upon court, as well as all other citizens of the county, are desired to take an interest in and attend upon this lecture.

Leg Broken.

On Tuesday forenoon, Irvin Burris, a young man living at Potters bank, while at work at Ross & Moyer's saw mill near Centre Hill, had a leg broken below the knee, by falling under a wagon, the one wheel of which ran over the leg causing a serious fracture. Dr. M'Gehon was at once sent for and set the fractured limb. Mr. Burris being a worthy young man we trust a speedy recovery awaits him.

Still Burning.

The fire in the Seven mountains south of Centre Hall which was raging last week and sending up voluminous clouds of smoke, has subsided, but a fierce fire has broken out in another part, and from looks of things there don't seem to be much fun about it.

Seriously Ill.

Among those who were unable to attend the Reformed centennial last week, were Rev. Jas. Brown, pastor of the Brush Valley charge, and his estimable wife. They are both down with a fever.

IN CONGRESS

DEBATE ON THE SHERMAN BILL ON.

Crisp Has Made up the House Committee.—The President's Outing One of Labor.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1893.

Speaker Crisp has completed the committe assignments, and he will announce them early this week. Owing to there being no committees to which they could be referred no bills have been introduced in the House with the exception of that for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law, which was taken up for consideration under an agreement, without having been referred to a committee, but a flood of them are ready to be introduced as soon as the committees are ready for them.

No speech made in the silver debate in the House, which is now drawing to a close, was more carefully listened to than that of Representative McCreary, of Ky. Gov. McCreary is a good talker upon almost any subject and the knowledge gained as one of the U. S. delegates to the international monetary conference added to the interest of what he had to say about silver. He began by stating that he voted against the Sherman law which had been a failure and a colossal curse, and that he favored the unconditional repeal of its purchasing clause and the adoption of other legislation afterwards in a separate bill; and he impressed it upon the House that he was speaking as a friend of silver and not as its enemy. He said he favored international bimetallism and believed the repeal bill the best way to bring it about, and that the only safe path to free coinage was through an international agreement. In reply to a question from Mr. Bland, he stated that he was as much in favor of silver as that gentleman was. He also stated that to change the ratio would be to destroy every prospect of an international agreement. It was plain to all that the speech made an impression on the members. The general belief here, even among the radical silver men, is that the repeal bill will pass the House, although opinion differs as to the majority it will get.

If any one has the idea that President Cleveland is idle while at Gray Gables an early morning visit to the office of his private Secretary, in the White House, will show how erroneous such an idea is. As regular as the morning mail comes a big batch of official documents, representing the President's work of the day before, and just as regularly does private secretary Thurber send a big package to the President.

Every body is laughing at the neat manner in which Senator Gorman sat down upon the representatives of a New York paper which has lately been very bitter in its abuse of him for no better apparent reason than that he declined to take the aforesaid paper into his confidence. The other day, just after an unusually bitter criticism of the Senator had been printed under a Washington date line, the Washington correspondent of the paper sent a man to ask Senator Gorman if he had any answer to make to the tirade. "Really" replied the Senator, with one of his most beaming smiles, "I seldom see that paper, and I have not heard of the article you refer to." With some confusion the man began to explain the nature of the article, but he was interrupted by Mr. Gorman who carelessly remarked as he turned to speak to one of his colleagues "The matter is not of the slightest importance, I assure you." It is needless to say that the interview with Mr. Gorman was not wired to the paper.

Neither Secretary Hoke Smith nor Commissioner Lochren are worrying even a little bit over the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Gallinger, of N. H., providing for an investigation of the legality of their actions in suspending pensioners shown by the records not to be entitled to the pensions they have been drawing. In fact, an investigation will be welcome, and the more thorough it is made the better it will be liked. Meanwhile the suspensions continue at an average of about 150 a day. At the close of business Saturday the total number of pensioners who had been suspended was 8,254.

The report of a bill from the Senate committee on Finance for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law put a stop to the silly talk about that committee intentionally delaying a report on the bill. The minority of the committee reported a substitute bill, providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1.

The bill authorizing the National banks to increase their circulation is having many amendments offered to it in the Senate. One of them by Mr. Butler, of S. C., is for the repeal of the tax on State bank currency, and it is reported that one will be offered providing for free coinage at 20 to 1, in order to test the sentiment of the Senate.

The Milton Nail Works go Under.

The "Milton Standard" says: The failure of Fuller Bros. & Co., of New York, last week caused grave apprehension for the safety of the C. A. Godcharles Nail Company of this place, and how well grounded these fears were was shown by the subsequent assignment of the Nail Company on Saturday. Fuller Bros. & Co., handled the entire product of the Godcharles mill, and their failure makes the local firm responsible for a large amount of paper taken in payment for nails, which the Godcharles Company endorsed and negotiated in eastern banks. On Saturday Messrs. Godcharles made a general assignment for the benefit of their creditors. Their liabilities are estimated at a little over $200,000, of which $66,000 is secured. Their assets are stock and material on hand $90,000 and their mill property which cost over $150,000, and is one of the finest and best equipped in the country. Marshall Reid was made assignee.

Do It Right.

While the council is making a new street, they may as well do the work properly and let that be the end. The improvements they intend making are to put gutters on the street and they are placing the gutters over twelve feet from the sidewalk, and the driving part of the street will be improved or actually be given about twenty feet. There will be about twenty-five feet of our street beyond the gutters, which will almost be useless for driving, and while they intend making the needed repairs, the work could be done just as well in a decent and proper manner at a slight additional expense. Let the reader conceive a street in a town about fifty feet from curb to curb; twelve feet from each curb is a gutter; between these gutters is the drive-way of over twenty feet, and the reader will have a pen picture of the improvements. The boro is over $500 ahead of the game, and the officials are afraid they will expend all of this.

Republican Candidates who want Places

There is quite a squad of Republican patriots on the tramp for the nominations for the different county offices. The following is the list:

For commissioner: Henry Stevens, of Halfmoon; Andrew Lytle, of College; Mat. F. Riddle, of Spring; Jas. B. Strohm, of Bellefonte.

For treasurer: Jacob D. Wagner, of Ferguson, formerly miller for Kurtz at Centre Hall; R. T. Comley, of Union tp.; Samuel H. Diehl, of Bellefonte.

For sheriff: John F. Harter, of Millheim; H. H. Montgomery, of Bellefonte; John W. Stewart, of College; Harry Simler, of Philipsburg; Robert Cooke, ex-sheriff, of Howard.

Of course the Democrats intend filling all the above places out of the ticket already nominated; yet all the above can enjoy the fun of running if they feel that way. However, the REPORTER thinks they had better save their money for a trip to the world's fair, it will pay better than to spend it in a wild goose chase after office.

Business Brightening.

A resumption of shops in Pittsburg, on Monday, gave work to 4000 men.

The mills in Olneyville, Rhode Island resumed operations the other day.

The Towle Manufacturing Company at Newburyport, Mass., started up again after a three weeks' close.

The Troy Steel and Iron Co. started up again on Wednesday.

Several of the closed industries at Rockford Ill., will start up this week with full force.

Several of the suspended banks in Denver started up again this week.

The Findlay, O., rolling mill company, employing 400 men resumed operations on Tuesday.

The Boro Pike.

We are informed that the pike thro our town has been turned over to the boro by the turnpike authorities and the same to be kept in repair by the boro being the condition, and further that the citizens shall be free from paying toll for said portion of the road in passing thro the gate at the southern end of town; this would be entirely fair; the contract should be plainly put on record. Whether a dicker of this kind is legal may be a question, especially if loosely entered into.

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

IN OTHER COUNTIES.

Items of Interest Clipped or Condensed From Our Exchanges.

The annual reunion of the 149th P. V. regiment will be held at Curwensville, Aug. 29 and 30.

One hundred and one persons from the Sunbury division have applied for permission to join the Pennsylvania railroad excursion to Chicago.

During the year 1892, the Berwind White coal company mined and shipped 3,600,000 tons of coal from their mines in Clearfield and adjoining counties.

The banks of Johnston, Buck & Co., at Ebensburg, Carrolltown, and Hastings, which suspended payments until they could get more funds, opened on Monday morning.

The Lewisburg *News* says that a party of capitalists have been examining the great dam on White Deer creek near the old furnace with a view of erecting an immense paper mill.

Five shares of stock of the First National bank of Selinsgrove were sold recently at $135.50 per share, the par value being $100. There's nothing panicky about such prices.

Captain James W. Shipp, a prominent Grand Army man, has instituted suit against the borough of Shamokin for $20,000 damages for injuries by a fall due to a hole in the pavement by which he sustained a badly fractured leg.

About forty or fifty Hungarians employed at Troy mines, are said to have left for their native home during the week, and may joy go with the flitting. We understand their places will be filled by Americans. — Philipsburg Journal.

C. U. Ramsey, of Ligonier township, Westmoreland county, was awakened a few nights ago by a cold object touching him on the neck. Investigation revealed a huge blacksnake coiled up in the bed. Mr. Ramsey not desiring that kind of a bedfellow, dispatched the reptile and proceeded with his slumbers.

Al. Close, the murderer of George W. Pricketts, is reported hiding in the mountains in the vicinity of his home, near Lucy Furnace, at the upper end of Huntingdon county. Two young men returning from campmeeting last Saturday night report seeing a man enter his house whom the dogs showed considerable affection for, and presumably this was Close. A light was also seen in the cellar, as if he was provisioning himself for another stay in the mountains. The sheriff was not notified until the next day, too late of course, to make a capture.

The sheriff of Northumberland county is also looking after an escaped prisoner, one Thomas Moser, who made his escape by climbing the prison wall with the aid of a hook in a broom stick, and when he reached the roof letting himself down with a carpet chain rope. The escaped man had been playing ball with the other prisoners, using the broomstick as a bat. Unnoticed by the others he walked to an unfrequented point in the jail yard, pulled a hook from around the spouting, fastened it to the stick and made his escape as above stated.

Fiends Cripple Children.

Horrible discoveries have been made by officials in Croatia, which indicate that the fiends are not all in hades.

A gang of men have been arrested in Biskupitz, because they have mutilated young children. The men have for years made a trade of crippling children and then sending them out to beg, or selling them to others for the same purpose.

Children were stolen or were misled with promises to visit the house kept by the gang on the outskirts of the town. Once there they were bound and tortured.

When the police forced their way into the house they found two girls of 12 or 14 years with their legs broken. Another girl of about the same age lay bound on a bed with her right arm broken and both eyes gouged out. Two other children, hardly less horribly mutilated, were found on cots in the cellar.

Many instruments which have been used in producing physical deformities were uncovered in the cellar and were seized for evidence.

Crop of English Walnuts.

Upon the rear of the residence of D. J. Meyer, is a tree which probably few of our citizens are aware of. The tree is an English walnut and we feel safe in saying are few if any in this part of the state. The tree was planted by Henry Witmer, deceased, and for the first time it is bearing a small crop of the fruit.

Cider Making.

The Cider press of E. P. Shook at Luse & Son's planing mill, will be put in operation on Tuesday, August 29th.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

CORN STARCH AND POWDER.

Every season the young woman who assumes great superiority to her kind because she doesn't use powder, "but merely corn starch," appears upon the scene. There is no more virtue in corn starch than in well-selected powders. It does not contain mineral substances injurious to the skin, as some cheap powders do, but it has exactly the same effect in clogging the pores of the skin. It is, moreover, somewhat coarser than the best powders prepared for the face, and is, therefore, not quite so soothing. If women must powder let them buy a good, simple face powder and use it as lightly as possible. And let them remember to wash their faces very carefully with hot water after using it, in order to clear and open the pores of the skin.—[St. Louis Star-Sayings.

NEWEST OUTCOME IN HOLLAND.

The brown holland suit, though popular several years ago, was never pretty in itself nor becoming to its wearer unless her complexion was youthful and beyond reproach. Still, in point of cut, it was superior to the newest outcome in holland. This has a skirt extremely wide around the hem, standing away from the feet on the front and sides. A pleated trimming divides the skirt midway of its length. The coat is shorter than an Eton jacket, so as to reveal a bit of the blouse bodice all around. This jacket has revers out of proportion to its size, and these, as a rule, are overlaid with linen gimp. Anything better calculated to cut up the figure cannot well be supposed.—[New York Post.

USES OF PENNYROYAL.

Sprinkle a palm leaf fan with pennyroyal extract or the oil of pennyroyal, diluted a little, and not a mosquito will dare approach you as you sit on the porch. The pennyroyal plant, like the johnswort and the tansy, should be gathered and hoarded like gold, being careful not to tear them up by the roots, so that more will grow. Both of the former come out of the ground, too easily for the gatherer, so take your scissors along when you go hunting them. Pennyroyal, although far too burning to be applied undiluted to the skin, reminds us of Shakepeare's saying: "Like parmaceti for an open wound." It salves a wound before you get it by keeping away the noisy little winged lancet and blood sucker. The mosquito hates the smell of it, and you can easily run all such invaders away.—[New York Advertiser.

PAINTING WITH THE NEEDLE.

An authority on needle painting says of embroidered roses: "An artist in embroidery does not stop at embroidery silk for color. Whatever she feels she needs in her work she must find in some way, when it is impossible to get it by mixing colors or in the regular grades of any of the different makes or dyes. Sometimes a color is too bright; wash it and hang it in the sun for days and it will soften. Ravel dress silks, ribbons, any material that has the color. Furniture textiles often have charming colors that can not be found anywhere else. To be sure, these will not do to work a whole leaf or petal, but they will serve admirably for shading or touching in places. Another rule for the good workwoman is to employ more than one kind of silk. Use filoselles or filo-floss, as well as Roman floss and twist floss—this last being for turnovers, which, if well done, give beauty, depth and expression to rose work. Some of the Dacca silks are exquisite in coloring, but they must be split, and as they are twisted it leaves a little crinkle, which is not objectionable in a leaf. It is well, also, to remember, after your roses are finished, whether merely a spray or mass of roses, a day's work in touching up must be done. To do this the piece should be fastened up about as a picture is placed, and examined. Take it down, put a stronger touch in a bud, a darker shade in a petal, deepen the heart or raise a turnover, or shade it."

THE MUSIC MYTH.

By the "music myth" we mean the old-fashioned idea that a young woman's education is not complete unless she can perform on the pianoforte or some other musical instrument at least well enough to accompany her own voice in song. There is reason to believe that this myth is going out of fashion. It has long been insisted on, with a more or less cruel disregard, at times, of the wishes of the young lady herself, and of the enjoyment of the company for whom she is asked to perform.

It is now seen, even by a great many proud parents, that unless Miss Mary has a taste for music, just as Miss Martha has a taste for drawing and painting and Miss Elizabeth a taste for housekeeping, it is useless to drive her to the piano stool for a certain number of hours' practice daily; for it is the lesson of experience in many households that Miss Mary will get out of practice just as soon as she has a sufficient excuse for avoiding her irksome daily task. And if her voice is more musical on the easy level of conversation than in climbing up and down the stairs of the diatonic scale the comfort of others, besides that of Miss Mary, comes into the question, with a title to be considered.—[New York Press.

DIFFERENT IDEAS OF BEAUTY.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be she would think herself very ugly if she were not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goats, and to render them thus their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, and if there was any competition between the princes the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small, round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long.

The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. An ornament for the nose is necessary for the Peruvians. They hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforations are hung various materials—gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

The inhabitants of the land of Natal wear caps or bonnets, from four to six inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives!—[Kansas City Times.

FASHION NOTES.

The hair at present is completely waved all over the head.

The dark girl is again the rage, and deep chestnut hair is the fancy of the hour.

Pin-dotted Swiss muslins are very fashionable for summer gowns.

Lace is extremely popular, and is the prevailing trimming for summer dresses of silk, gingham, net, grenadine, and other light materials.

The Infanta hats and bonnets are now the popular fancy.

Yachting costumes for women are far more stylish than nautical.

The Isabella ring continues to be the most popular in the line of silver.

A new and unique bracelet is made of two strands of tiny gold and silver shells.

In both London and Paris at present many women of fashion carry a walking stick on the fashionable promenades.

A new napkin holder is made in the shape of a small silver clothespin, the napkin, of course, being folded flat and thrust in between the prongs.

A pretty little pocket pincushion is made in the shape of an acorn. The cup is crocheted in nut brown silk, while the rest of it is of olive green satin, filled with bran, and the stalk is finished with ribbon.

Accordion-plaited skirts of extremely thin material in very light colors are trimmed with rows of plain satin ribbon. They are worn with fancy waists made of lace with an abundance of ribbon in rosettes, bows, loop ends and streamers, and a very wide and full corselet belt of silk to match is a necessary accompaniment.

The low-cut lining for very thin dresses is again approved, and it is said that we are to have bare arms at dinner and all dressy afternoon entertainments as well as for evening. The first might be tolerated, the last may be as well left out of the regulations of the American society woman.

Dresses of white linen duck and serge are usefully and stylish. They are somewhat difficult to clean, however, and are better adapted to women with large means than to her who must study how to make the best appearance on a moderate amount of expenditure.

To be in the fashion one must wear flowers according to the season. The flower-garden is the milliner's calendar, so far as trimming is concerned, and she is most in style who can duplicate the beauties of the garden border on her dressy millinery.

One of the caprices of the moment is a skirt of silk with very thin material draped over it. The silk is of some very delicate or pronounced color, and the drapery material is semi-transparent.

To be stylishly dressed, it is not at all necessary to wear all of the fuss and feathers with which the shops are filled.

The fashion of wearing a cluster of real flowers pinned on the bodice has been revived again. Marguerites on snowy satin make a lovely effect.

Spangled brocades are among the new silks. Gray, showered with steel or silver, is especially pretty for light mourning.

Lace embroidered in colors is a fascinating novelty for evening gowns. Cream lace, embroidered in gold and turquoise, is effective on ivory brocade.

All-black organdie and grenadine dresses are trimmed with ribbon and lace, as jet spoils the light delicate, effect desired in summer gowns.

The popularity of the Eton jacket seems likely to continue indefinitely, as the Eton and zouave effects are seen on many of the new dresses. Shirred, plaited and folded vests are worn under them.

A pretty cape is made of green velvet, fringed with jet sequins and trimmed with perpendicular lines of jet. The upper cape is of coarse black tulle, with falling ends in front.

Black accordion plaited lace makes a successful cape if worn under a pointed figaro with wide turn-over collar and revers of black glace merveilleux, shot with gold and embroidered with jet.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To prevent starch from sticking, a good plan is to put a teaspoonful of clean white lard into a pint of thick starch while hot and stir it thoroughly through the mixture.

To clean mahogany, take one pin furniture oil, mix with one-half pintt spirits of turpentine and one-half pint vinegar; wet a woolen rag with the liquid, and rub the wood the way of the grain, then polish with a piece of flannel and soft cloth.

To clean plush invert a hot flat iron, place upon it a single thickness of we cotton cloth, lay the plush upon the cloth, with the wrong side downward, and rub gently with a dry cloth until the pile is raised; then take the plush from the iron, lay it on a table, and brush with a soft brush.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

THE officials of the royal British navy have for some time been considering the possibility of raising the hull of the ill-fated Victoria, which sank in the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea near Tripoli some weeks ago. It now seems that the situation could not have been fully understood when the inquiries were instituted, as the report of the Salvage Association of Great Britain holds that the feat is simply impossible. The document is issued on the authority of C. A. Crafer, secretary of the association, and Captain Stephen Jarman, of the Royal Naval Reserve. Among other statements the report says that the vessel lies too deep. Referring to the proposal of a Frenchman to build a craft to go under the water to raise her, they say that such a plan is too visionary to be seriously considered. The depth is too great for anything with life to stand the pressure. The greatest depth yet reached is twenty-five fathoms, and that cost the diver his life. It was a vessel lost in the Canaries, and which carried $500,000 in specie, $400,000 of which was saved. The association is now looking for a diver who will go down even twenty-three fathoms, but has so far been unable to find one, notwithstanding that a liberal percentage of the $90,000 left in the wrecked vessel has been offered as a reward. The Victoria lies in seventy fathoms, where the pressure is equal to that of ten atmospheres, or enough to crush anything short of a solid piece of metal, to say nothing of a human body clad only in a rubber diving suit.

THERE is a man in New Hampshire named William C. Todd, who holds to the theory that he is benefiting his fellow-creatures when he puts abundant supplies of newspapers within their reach. Harper's Weekly says that "he lately provided for an expenditure of $2000 a year for newspapers for the Boston Public Library, and it has since been discovered that he recently made a similar provision for the public library of Newburyport. He believes in the value of newspapers, and yet it seems that he is not a patent-medicine man, as one might suppose, but a retired school-master, who has been a great traveler, and now pursues a life of studious retirement in a village. In extenuation of his action he declares that the press has become the great agency by which information is diffused and the people are educated, and that free reading rooms are likely to be more in demand in the future than free libraries. It is interesting to notice that he seems not to have suffered from the newspaper publicity about which there is so much complaint, and that even his neighbors in Atkinson, where he lives, were found to possess scarcely any reliable information about his past career or the size of his fortune. They knew him to be frugal in his personal habits and generous in his benefactions, but that was all."

A CURIOUS law case has been heard in Berlin. In the year 1891, in Russian-Poland, a quantity of placards were placed on the walls inviting the people to emigrate to Brazil, saying that a Polish kingdom would be founded, and that, if they went to Bremen, they would be forwarded across the ocean. An immense number of emigrants thereupon traveled to Bremen, only to learn that they could have no free passage. Having no means of returning to Poland, they soon spent their last penny in the Bremen inns. When the Poor Board found that they were paupers and likely to become a burden on the community, a drastic measure was taken. A railway train was prepared, and the Poles were told that it would take them straight to Brazil. About a thousand of them entered it, and were speedily taken to Berlin. In that city the wretched wanderers naturally found their way to the public refuges, and the Berlin Poor Board was obliged to take care of them and feed them until they could be despatched gradually to their several homes. The Berlin Poor Board then sued to recover expenses from the Bremen Poor Board, and the courts have just decided that the latter must pay up. The railway trick does not seem quite so smart now as it did a little while ago.

A LEGAL contest is going on in Nevada over the right to the use of the water of the Carson River. The litigants are farmers and mill-owners. If the mills are run by water power, the farmers' crops must be raised without irrigation, which they say is impossible. The suit is known as the Union Mill and Mining Company versus Dangbery and 104 others of Ormsby County, Nev. The plaintiff represents the claims of many other mills, the Mexican mill, the Brunswick, the Santiago, Nevada, Franklin, Woodworth, and Rock Point. The contention is that each of these mills is entitled to 7,000 inches of water during all seasons, both as riparian owners and as prior appropriators. The farmers claim to have appropriated the waters of the river before use thereof by any of the mills. Reams of testimony have already been taken, and the case is causing an interest and excitement that is inconceivable at this distance. The Carson does not flow very far, nor are its waters deep, but for those very reasons they are inestimably precious in that arid region.

THOUSANDS of Americans who have climbed to the summit of the famous Drachenfels to behold the beauties of the Valley of the Rhine may hear with regret of the death of "The Singer of the Drachenfels." The ancient bard in his fantastic costume, with his thick, long silver hair falling upon his shoulders and his flowing white beard, seemed a wanderer from the "minnesinger" days, and in strange keeping with the rugged mountain whose beauties, history and romance he sounded. Ludwig Erber, to give him his real, rather prosaic, name, was a tenor singer of prominence so long ago that few remember the time. But he grew weary of the world, and built his hermit hut on the summit of the celebrated mountain. There, at certain times each evening, he sang "of the Drachenfels," and reaped a rich harvest from the people who heard him. Even to the last his voice was clear, sympathetic and strong, the result no doubt of his mode of life. But he is dead, and the Drachenfels has lost one of its attractions.

THERE went to the Santa Monica (Cal.) Poorhouse recently a man whose career singularly indicates life's ups and downs. George Bingham went to California in 1840 on the Yorktown, and helped raise the bear flag at Monterey. He fought in the Mexican War, taking part in thirteen fierce engagements, and in the civil war from beginning to end. He also fought against the Digger Indians and other tribes, never being wounded. But not long ago he lost his arm running an elevator at Alameda. He is almost 76 years old, and has seen gigantic fortunes grow up like mushrooms.

A CHEMIST, who owns a fine farm on Long Island and has been experimenting in butter making, says that the average farmer throws away in buttermilk one half of the healthful solids in milk, especially if he uses the old way of churning. By the use of a small quantity of black pepsin double the amount of butter can be made. A teaspoonful of pepsin added to each gallon of cream will combine in the form of butter much that is thrown away in buttermilk. But the butter will not be so good as if made in the ordinary way.

ALEXIS COLUMBUS, a resident of Buffalo, 104 years old, says he is a lineal descendent of Christopher Columbus. He as an interesting history, and the data on which are based his claims for a direct descent from the great navigator are numerous and convincing. It is claimed that he is the great-great-great-great-great-grandson of the man who discovered America.

ELECTRIC power is already used as a motor in farm work. An English electrician, Mr. Bonney, says that a current of electricity passing through the soil breaks up the salts, and in that way nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda and phosphate of lime may be brought into forms easily available as plant food.

COLONEL R. G. Dyrenforth, the rainmaker in whom some Chicago capitalists placed a good deal of confidence, but who failed to come up to expectations, is still an enthusiast on the subject. He maintains that it is possible by scientific methods to make rain even in the Desert of Sahara. He thinks that rainmaking will eventually supersede irrigation in arid parts of the country.

A Giant Bee Expedition.

The expedition which the Department of Agriculture contemplated sending out some time ago to India for the purpose of procuring certain giant bees, which are wild in that country, has not as yet been dispatched. These are the biggest species known in the world, and they build combs in the forests six or seven feet in length, which are found hanging from the limbs of lofty trees or from projecting ledges of rock at a high altitude. The combs yield enormous quantities of wax, which is a valuable commercial article, so that many skilled men make a business of hunting for them. The hunters, having a superstitious fear of the insects, attack them by stratagem. Having smoked them out with a bunch of leaves on the end of a long stick, they cut away the combs, which, when reduced to wax, find their way eventually to warehouses in the cities, where tons on tons of this material may be seen together.

Sooner or later some of these great bees will be fetched to the United States, where it is thought that they could be made to supply large crops of the finest and most valuable wax. The fact that the drones are no larger than the males of ordinary species has led enthusiasts to believe that they could be crossed with the females of stocks already acclimated here. Nevertheless, the practicability of accomplishing this result must be regarded as very doubtful, inasmuch as they are probably distinct species.

These wonderful insects from India have longer tongues than are possessed by other bees, and the belief is entertained that they could secure from many kinds of flowers honey that now goes to waste. No faith is placed in the remarkable stories told of their extraordinary ferocity and of attacks which they are alleged to have made upon whole villages of people with direful results. Dr. Frank Benton, the bee expert employed by the Department of Agriculture, investigated them in their native forests not long ago and demonstrated that expert beekeepers could easily handle them.

Languages of Indians.

In the recently issued seventh annual report of the bureau of ethnology, Maj. J. W. Powell, director, comes to several new conclusions about the North American Indians. He holds that instead of related dialects, originating in a single parent language, they speak many languages belonging to distinct families, with no apparent unity of origin. The population at the time of Columbus has been greatly exaggerated. As compared with the vast territory occupied and the abundant food supply, it was very small, and nowhere, save possibly in California, had it augmented sufficiently to press upon the food supply. Though the Indians had overspread the whole of North America, the Europeans found them in a state of equilibrium. With the acquisition of horses and firearms, but not till then, many of the tribes became nomadic. Agriculture was generally followed among the tribes of what are now the Eastern United States, but nowhere were its products sufficient to emancipate them wholly from the hunter state.

Sound Photographed.

It is said that Professor Hermann has succeeded in obtaining a photograph of the vowel sounds. He first spoke them into a phonograph, which afterward slowly reproduced them into a delicate micro-telephone. To the vibrating drum of the telephone was fixed a small mirror, from which a single ray of light was reflected to a moving strip of sensitized paper. The vibrations of the drum were thus delicately and accurately pictured on the paper. Sound has thus been actually made to record itself legibly on paper, and it does not appear to be beyond the bounds of the possible that a machine may be ultimately invented into which the business man, or author, may speak his thoughts and have them returned to him in clear typewriter copy. Such a machine is no more impossible than the telephone or phonograph.—[Detroit Free Press.

FACTS ABOUT THUNDERSTORMS.

Results of the Government Investigations of Last Summer.

Desiring to have a practical study of thunderstorms made during the summer of 1892, to determine the feasibility of making thunderstorm forecasts, and to obtain a better knowledge of their characteristics, Prof. Harrington, Chief of the Weather Bureau, began preparations in April of that year for systematic work in this line by issuing a circular to selected stations, together with a supply of record cards upon which reports of storms in the respective localities should be made.

The data have been compiled from a large number of these reports, and have been condensed from separate State charts into one general chart, and a bulletin based thereon has been published. In regard to heat thunderstorms, the bulletin says, it is found that two distinct thunderstorm belts may traverse the same territory, but that the second storm does not appear to hold its force to the same extent after it reaches the territory which has been covered by a previous storm on the same date. This was well defined in the thunderstorm belt of June 6. While there is no infallible rule to be laid down for forecasting thunderstorms from the daily weather charts, yet certain conditions indicate the development of a thunderstorm belt, which generally follows during the succeeding twenty-four hours.

It was found that during the season nearly 90 per cent. of the thunderstorms occurred in the belt covered by the isobar of 30 inches and at or near the isotherm of 70 degrees. In heated terms thunderstorms may be looked for along the line of change in pressure (30.01 inches) and where the temperature during the afternoon continues high. These storms are more liable to occur the day after the maximum heat has passed.

Robert De C. Ward, of Harvard University, made the report of the investigations of thunderstorms in New England. He says that the data for one summer are too few to give any reliable average. A few general facts, however, were noted. The majority of the thunderstorms in New England had their origin outside of the district and came to it ready-made from the West; they were mostly large disturbances, covering a wide area, in several cases covering two or three hundred miles, and moved in a systematic way in an easterly direction.

Charles M. Strong, the observer of the Weather Bureau at Columbus, Ohio, in his report on thunderstorms in Ohio in June, July and August, says that storms appearing over the northwest portion of the State either moved northeast over the counties adjoining the lake or took a southerly trend to the southward of the northern watershed over the Sciota and Muskingum Valleys, and passed southeasterly into West Virginia. Forty-six per cent. moved to the southeast, 25 per cent. to the northeast, and 29 per cent. to the east.

Prof. Harrington says he is of the opinion that the time has not yet come for more definite forecasts than are given at present.

Conquest Over Floods.

The Dutch Government is about to engage in an undertaking to rob the sea of half a million acres of land. The scheme is nothing lass than to cut off a great sea inlet known as the Zuyder Zee from the German Ocean, and while reserving for the central part connection by ship channel with the ocean, the greater part will be converted into cultivable land, although its surface will be far below the sea on the outside of the dikes. The sea is to be shut out from the entire area, but only certain large tracts along the margin of the inclosed are to be reclaimed. In the centre will be left a large tract of sandy bottom, and he depression will be filled with fresh water. It will be known as the Ysel Lake, and wide, navigable channels will radiate from it to important towns. The geological features of the sea bed are, therefore, to determine the areas to be reclaimed. That part of the bottom of the Zuyder Zee now covered with fertile clay has been marked out for reclamation, while the uncultivable stretches of sand are left at the bottom of the future Ysel Lake. The dike that will cut the basin off from the ocean will be eighteen miles long, but there are already 165 miles of dikes which have heretofore protected the coast along this body of water.

The commission says it will take eight years to build the proposed cut-off dike. It will take at least twenty-four years or more to build the four great dikes that are to wall off the four large areas of clay bottom which will be reclaimed. The total cost of the reclamation works is estimated at about $80,000,000.—[New Orleans Picayune.

The Prize Hero of the Year.

Amid the instances of heroism, gallantry and pluck of which the catastrophe has given us so many examples, none stands out clearer than that of young Lanyon, the little middy who stuck by the Admiral to the last. We can fancy the boy standing by the great, burly figure of Sir George, a giant, as Froude somewhere describes him, and the sense of security which his presence must have inspired in the youngster. "You had better jump," the Admiral is reported to have said, and sharp came the reply, "I'd rather stay with you, sir." The subject is one worthy of being placed on the walls of the Academy next year.—[London World.

Blackbird Days.

Jan. 30 and 31 and Feb. 1 are famous at Constantinople, Brescia and along the Danube and the Rhine as the "Blackbird Days." A curious legend says that originally all species of grackels (blackbirds) were white, and that they became black because during one year in the Middle Ages, the three days mentioned above were so cold that all the birds in Europe took refuge in the chimneys. At Brescia, Mr. Swainson says, the three days are celebrated, with a feast called, "I giorni della merla," or "the feast of the transformation of the bird."—[Philadelphia Press.

Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

The following interesting letter appears in the N. Y. Tribune:

SIR: I have been asked to give my recollections of the manner in which President Lincoln delivered his remarks of dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg in 1863. I stood during the entire service of the day on the extreme right and front of the speakers' platform, and closely observed all the participants. When the President's time to speak came, his first movement on rising was to take from his left breast coat-pocket a sheet of foolscap paper on which his address was written. His next movement was, with manuscript in hand, to put in place his spectacles, which, with short arms of about two inches, were fastened upon the temples. He advanced in his habitually stooping position toward the front of the platform, from which, looking over his glasses, he viewed his audience and then straightened himself to his full height. He then read his address holding the manuscript before him, one hand on each side of the sheet, which was folded in the middle. As I remember, he read it without much animation of manner, with little gesture, and with the subdued and solemn tone becoming the thoughts therein expressed. It was so short that people had hardly begun to listen before it was finished; and my recollection is that the prevailing sense of the moment was one of disappointment among the thousands who stood before him.

But there were persons on the platform who saw the gleaming of the jewels deftly set in that matchless work. One of them was Mr. Everett, who, in responding to Mr. Lincoln's congratulations upon his elaborate oration, quickly answered that the President had already wiped it from the memory of men. There could be no greater contrast of manner than existed between those two. Mr. Everett was never more elegant or graceful. Mr. Lincoln was never more ungainly or loose-jointed, never more superbly natural. His speech gained nothing from the manner of its delivery; but it went to the hearts of many auditors, as it sped itself to the admiration of mankind. These statements differ from those of some others which are in print. But I appear to have an absolutely clear recollection of every fact stated; and I believe that the event occurred substantially as herein described. EDWARD M'PHERSON.

Gettysburg, Penn., Aug. 1, 1893.

The Authenticity of Christ's Portrait

Lecturing at Richmond, England, recently, Mr. Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, taking as his subject "The Authenticity of the Commonly Received Portrait of Christ," said that the likeness of Christ was not the invention of the genius of some great painter but was the real likeness of a real man. He left others to deal with the religious side of the question, and limited himself as an artist strictly to its bearing upon art. By the likeness of Christ he did not mean this or that one; but the likeness that painters in all ages had before their minds when they were tempted to portray His visage, and that to which we all unconsciously referred when we distinguished in a group of figures that which was intended to represent our Lord. We saw this likeness everywhere, and we noted that it was common to every form of art and to every country, and that to-day, at all events, it was a fixed type. No painter of our own time would dream of altering it or claiming it as an invention of his own. Mr. Bayliss proceeded to trace the sacred likeness back through the centuries, always practically the same, until he traced it actually to the time of the contemporaries of Christ and His Apostles, and it was quite certain that St. John, St. Peter and St. Paul would not have sanctioned the perpetration in the churches of a likeness that they did not recognize to be true.

A Clever Irish Girl.

Miss Mary O'Brien, a clever Irish girl, has won the Scientific Research Scholarship (£150 per annum for two years) at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Since the subject selected must bear upon an industry, she proposes to take up the question, so important to agriculturists, of the nitrogen supply of leguminous and other plants. Only one of these scholarships has previously been awarded to a woman. Miss O'Brien was educated at the Friends Schools, Ackworth and York, gaining an open scholarship of £25 for Natural Science at the Aberystwyth College in 1890. After passing through an advance science course, she took her B. Sc. degree last year with second class honors in botany and zoology. In the former subject she was third in order of merit and was alone in her class; in the latter she was placed fourth, and no candidate attained to the first class.

A Round Robin.

It has happened before, and will happen again, that people sometimes suffer great injustice, but do not care to complain of it directly for fear of dismissal from their situation or of other unpleasant consequence of their action. They therefore adopt what is called a "round robin"—that is, they sign their names to their petition or letter in a circle, in which form it is impossible for any one to detect the name that was first written down, which of course would be the name of the leader of the agitation, or, as we say in this connection, the ringleader. The phrase is merely a translation of the French rond (round) and ruban (ribbon or robin).

They Make Auroras to Order.

Artificial miniature auroras of the borealis variety have been produced by both De La Rive, the French savant, and Lenstrom, the Swedish astronomer. In Professor Lenstrom's experiments, which were made in Finland, the peak of a high mountain was surrounded with a coil of wire, pointed at intervals with tin nibs. The wire was then charged with electricity, whereupon a brilliant aurora appeared above the mountain, in which spectroscopic analysis revealed the greenish yellow rays so characteristic in nature's display of "northern lights."—St. Louis Republic.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

How It Is Divided Among the Races in New York City.

New York City has a foreign born population of 647,000 out of a total of 1,800,000. The foreigners are: Germany, 230,000; Ireland, 200,000; Russia, 55,000; Italy, 50,000; Great Britain, 49,000; Austria, 29,000; France, 11,000; Canada and Newfoundland, 9,000; other nationalities, 14,000.

In arriving at the important point as to the number in each race who commit murder and felonious assault as gathered from the police records of eight months past we find that:

One Italian in 574 commits a felonious assault and one in 12,222 a murder.

One Irishman in 3,636 commits a felonious assault and one in 13,333 a murder.

One German in 5,476 commits a felonious assault and one in 32,857 a murder.

One Russian in 3,235 commits a felonious assault and one in 55,000 a murder.

One Frenchman in 3,666 commits a felonious assault and one in 11,000 a murder.

One Englishman in 3,266 commits a felonious assault and one in 49,000 a murder.

One Austrian in 3,625 commits a felonious assault and there were no murders among 29,000.

One North American-Britisher in 9,000 commits a felonious assault. No murder recorded among 9,000.

One Spaniard in 500 commits a felonious assault, while one Hungarian in 4,333 is guilty of this offense. Neither race furnishes a murder.

One American in 7,185 commits a felonious assult and one in 35,294 a murder.

The Chinese Have Few Words.

There are said to be but 450 words in the Chinese language, all monosyllabic. These, with different accents and intonations, are expanded into 1,250 words. Each word has many different meanings, some as many as 40.

Discretion Wins Many a Fight.

"I have met the best tennis players in the land, but I have never been beaten."

"How wonderful! Why don't you enter the tournament?"

"I never play."

THE reason that an undertaker is rarely a melancholy man is because he can always bury himself in the business.

$100 Reward. $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A flower grows wherever a kind word is spoken.

Pure and Wholesome Quality

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to cleanse the system effectually, it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

While one woman is quiet the other ninety-nine are asking her why she is.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

When gossip beats the drum of the ear the tongue tells the tune.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

For impure or thin Blood, Weakness, Malaria, Neuralgia, Indigestion and Biliousness, take Brown's Iron Bitters—it gives strength, making old persons feel young—and young persons strong; pleasant to take.

Some men pray without thinking and some think without praying.

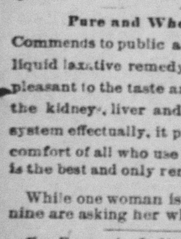
Beecham's Pills with a drink of water mornings. Beecham's—no others. 25 cents a box.

When young hearts break they knit again readily.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

A verse may find him whom a sermon flies.

Shooting Pains



All over my body and swelling of my limbs have caused me great suffering. In the spring I was completely worn out and ate hardly enough to keep me alive. I have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling has subsided, the shooting pains are gone, I have good appetite, am better every way." MRS. A. G. OMAN, 24 Newman St., So. Boston. **Hood's Cures**

Hood's Pills Cure Sick Headache. 25 cts.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

Best in the World! Get the Genuine! Sold Everywhere!

GOITRE CURED SEND for FREE Circular. J. N. Klein, Belleville, N. J.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Bold Challenge."

TEXT "*Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died, yea, rather that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us.*"—Romans viii., 34.

"This is the last sermon I shall ever preach," said Christmas Evans on the 13th of June, 1838. Three days afterward he expired. I do not know what his text was, but I know that no man could choose a better theme—though he knew it was the last time he should ever preach—than the subject found in this text.

Paul flung this challenge of the text to the feet of all ecclesiastical and civil authority. He feared neither swords or lions, earth nor hell. Diocletian slew uncounted thousands under his administration, and the world has been full of persecution, but all the persecutors of the world could not affright Paul. Was it because he was physically strong? Oh, no. I suppose he was very much weakened by exposure and maltreatment. Was it because he was lacking in sensitiveness? No. You find the most delicate shades of feeling playing in and out his letters and sermons. Some of his communications burst into tears. What was it lifted Paul into this triumphant mood? The thought of a Saviour dead, a Saviour risen, a Saviour exalted, a Saviour interceding.

All the world has sang the praise of Princess Alice. One child having died of a contagious disease, she was in the room where another was dying, and the court physician said to her, "You must not breathe the breath of this child, or you yourself will die." But seeing the child mourning because of the death of her brother, the mother stooped down and in sympathy kissed the little one, caught the disease and perished. All the world sang the heroism and the self-sacrifice of Princess Alice, but I have to tell you that when our race was dying the Lord Jesus stooped down and gave us the kiss of His everlasting love and perished that we might live. "It is Christ that died."

Can you tell me how tender hearted Paul could find anything to rejoice at in the horrible death scene of Calvary? We weep at funerals; we are sympathetic when we see a stranger die; when a murderer steps upon the scaffold we pray for his departing spirit, and how could Paul—the great hearted Paul—find anything to be pleased with at the funeral of a God? Besides that Christ had only recently died, and the sorrow was fresh in the memory of the world, and how in the fresh memory of a Saviour's death could Paul be exultant?

It was because Paul saw in that death his own deliverance and the deliverance of a race from still worse disaster. He saw the gap into which the race must plunge, and he saw the bleeding hands of Christ close it. The glittering steel on the top of the executioner's spear in his sight kindled into a torch to light men heavenward. The persecutors saw over the cross five words written in Hebrew, Greek and Latin, but Paul saw over the cross of Christ only one word—"expiation!" He heard in the dying groan of Christ his own groan of eternal torture taken by another. Paul said to himself, "Had it not been that Christ volunteered in my behalf, those would have been my mauled hands and feet, my gashed side, my crimson temples."

Men of great physical endurance have sometimes carried very heavy burdens—300 pounds, 400 pounds—and they have still said: "My strength is not yet tested. Put on more weight." But after awhile they were compelled to cry out: "Stop! I can carry no more." But the burden of Christ was illimitable. First, there was His own burden of hunger and thirst and bereavement and a thousand outrages that have been heaped upon Him, and on top of that burden were the sorrows of His poor old mother, and on the top of those burdens the crimes of the ruffians who were executing Him.

"Stop!" you cry. "It is enough. Christ can bear no more." And Christ says, "Roll on more burdens, roll on Me the sins of this entire nation, and after that roll on Me the sins of the inhabited earth, and then roll on Me the sins of the 4000 years past, so far as those sins have been forgiven." And the angels of God, seeing the awful pressure, cry: "Stop! He can bear no more." And the blood rushing to the nostril and lip seems to cry out "Enough! He can endure no more." But Christ says: "Roll on a greater burden, roll on the sins of the next 1900 years, roll on Me the sins of the succeeding ages, roll on Me the agonies of hell, ages on ages, the furnaces and the prison houses and the tortures." That is what the Bible means when it says, "He bore our sins and carried our sorrows."

"Now," says Paul, "I am free. That suffering purchased my deliverance. God never collects a debt twice. I have a receipt in full. If God is satisfied with me, then what do all the threats of earth and hell amount to? Bring on all your witnesses," says Paul. "Show all your force. Do your worst against my soul. I defy you. I dare you. I challenge you. Who is he that condemneth? It is Christ that died." Oh, what a strong argument that puts in the hand of every Christian man! Some day all the past sins of his life come down on him in a fiery troop, and they pound away at the gate of his soul, and they say: "We have come for your arrest. Any one of us could overcome you. We are 10,000 strong. Surrender." And you open the door, and single handed and alone you contend against that troop. You fling this divine weapon into their midst. You scatter those sins as quick as you can think it.

"It is Christ that died." Why, then, bring up to us the sins of our past life? What have we to do with those obsolete things? You know how hard it is for a wrecker to bring up anything that is lost near the shore of the sea, but suppose something be lost half way between Liverpool and New York. It cannot be found; it cannot be fetched up. "Now," says God, "your sins have been cast into the depths of the sea." Mid-Atlantic! All the machinery ever fashioned in foundries of darkness and launched from the doors of eternal death, working for 10,000 years, cannot bring up one of our sins forgiven and forgotten and sunken into the depths of the sea. When a sin is pardoned, it is gone. It is gone out of the books; it is gone out of the memory, it is gone out of existence. "Their sins and their iniquities will I remember no more."

From other tragedies men have come away exhausted and nervous and sleepless, but there is one tragedy that soothes and calms and saves. Calvary was the stage on which it was enacted, the curtain of the night falling at midnoon was the drop scene, the thunder of falling rocks the orchestra, angels in the galleries and devils in the pit the spectators, the tragedy a crucifixion. "It is Christ that died." Oh, triumphant thought!

If you go through the picture gallery of Versailles, you will find a great change there. I said to a friend who had been through those galleries, "Are they as they were before the French war?" and I was told there was a great change there, that all that multitude of pictures which represented Napoleonic triumphs had been taken away, and in the frames were other pictures representative of German success and victory. Oh, that all the scenes of satanic triumph in our world might be blotted out, and that the whole world might be a picture gallery representing the triumphant Jesus! Down with the monarchy of transgression! Up with the monarchy of our King! Hail! Jesus, hail!

But I must give you the second cause of Paul's exhilaration. If Christ had staid in that grave, we never would have gotten out of it. The grave would have been dark and dismal as the conciergerie during the reign of terror, where the carts came up only to take the victims out to the scaffold. I do not wonder that the ancients tried by embalmment of the body to resist the dissolution of death.

The grave is the darkest, deepest, ghastliest chasm that was ever opened if there be no light from the resurrection throne streaming into it, but Christ staid in the tomb all Friday night and all Saturday, all Saturday night and a part of Sunday morning. He staid so long in the tomb that He might fit it for us when we go there. He tarried two whole nights in the grave, so that He saw how important it was to have plenty of light, and He has flooded it with His own glory.

It is early Sunday morning, and we start up to find the grave of Christ. We find the morning sun gilding the dew, and the shrubs are sweet as the foot crushes them. What a beautiful place to be buried in! Wonder they did not treat Christ as well when He was alive as they do now that He is dead. Give the military salute to the soldiers who stand guarding the dead. But hark to the crash—an earthquake! The soldiers fall back as though they were dead, and the stone at the door of Christ's tomb spins down the hill, flung by the arm of an angel. Come forth, O Jesus, from the darkness into the sunlight! Come forth and breathe the perfume of Joseph's garden.

Christ comes forth radiant, and as He steps out of the excavation of the rock I look down into the excavation, and in the distance I see others coming hand in hand and troop after troop, and I find it is a long procession of the precious dead. Among them are our own loved ones—father, mother, brother, sister, companion, children, coming up out of the excavation of the rock until the last one has stepped out into the light, and I am bewildered, and I cannot understand the scene until I see Christ wave His hand over the advancing procession from the rock and hear Him cry: "I am the resurrection and the life. He who believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." And then I notice that the long dirge of the world's woe suddenly stops at the archangelic shout of "Come forth!"

Oh, my friends, if Christ had not broken out of the grave you and I would never come out of it! It would have been another case of Charlotte Corday attempting to slay a tyrant, herself slain. It would have been another case of John Brown attempting to free the slaves, himself hung. It would have been Death and Christ in a grapple and Death the victor. The black flag would have floated on all the graves and mausoleums of the dead, and hell would have conquered the forces of heaven and captured the ramparts of God, and satan would have come to coronation in the palaces of heaven, and it would have been devils on the throne and sons of God in the dungeon.

No! no! no! When that stone was rolled from the door of Christ's grave, it was hurled with such a force that it crashed in all the grave doors of Christendom, and now the tomb is only a bower where God's children take a siesta, an afternoon nap, to wake up in mighty invigoration. "Christ is risen." Hang that lamp among all the tombs of my dead. Hang it over my own resting place. Christ's suffering is ended; His work is done. The darkest Friday afternoon of the world's history becomes the brightest Sunday morning of its resurrection joy. The Good Friday of bitter memories becomes the Easter of glorious transformation and resurrection.

Ye mourning saints, dry every tear
For your departed Lord.
Behold the place. He is not here.
The tomb is all unbarred.
The gates of death were closed in vain.
The Lord is risen—He lives again.

I give you the third cause of Paul's exhilaration. We honor the right hand more than we do the left. If in accident or battle we must lose one hand, let it be the left. The left hand being nearer the heart, we may not do much of the violent work of life with that hand without physical danger, but he who has the right arm in full play has the mightiest of all earthly weapons. In all ages and in all languages the right hand is the symbol of strength and power and honor. Hiram sat at the right hand of Solomon. Then we have the term, "Is he a right hand man." Lafayette was Washington's right hand man. Marshal Ney was Napoleon's right hand man. And now you have the meaning of Paul when he speaks of Christ who is at the right hand of God.

That means He is the first guest of heaven. He has a right to sit there. The hero of the universe! Count His wounds; two in the feet, two in the hands, one in the side—five wounds. Oh, you have counted wrong. These are not half the wounds. Look at the severer wounds in the temples. Each thorn an excruciation.

If a hero comes back from battle, and he takes off his hat or rolls up his sleeve and shows you the scar of a wound gotten at Ball's Bluff or at South Mountain, you stand in admiration at his heroism and patriotism, but if Christ should make conspicuous the five wounds gotten on Calvary—that Waterloo of all the ages—He would display only a small part of His wounds. Wounded all over, let Him sit at the right hand of God. He has a right to sit there. By the request of God the Father and the unanimous suffrage of all heaven let Him sit there. In the grand review when the redeemed pass by in columns of splendor they will look at Him and shout "Victory!"

The oldest inhabitant of heaven never saw a grander day than the one when Christ took His place on the right hand of God. Hosanna! With lips of clay I may not appropriately utter it, but let the martyrs under the altar throw the cry to the elders before the throne and they can toss it to the choir on the sea of glass until all heaven shall lift it—some on point of scepter, and some on string of harp, and some on the tip of the green branches. Hosanna! hosanna!

A fourth cause of Paul's exhilaration. After a clergyman had preached a sermon in regard to the glories of heaven and the splendors of the scene an aged woman said, "If all that is to go on in heaven, I don't know what will become of my poor head." Oh, my friends, there will be so many things going on in heaven I have sometimes wondered if the Lord would not forget you and me!

Perhaps Paul said sometimes, "I wonder God does not forget me down here in Antioch, and in the prison, and in the shipwreck. There are so many sailors, so many wayfarers, so many prisoners, so many heartbroken men," says Paul, "perhaps God may forget me. And then I am so vile a sinner. How I whipped those Christians! With what vengeance I mounted that cavalry horse and dashed up to Damascus! Oh, it will take a mighty attorney to plead my cause and get me free." But just at that moment there came in upon Paul's soul something mightier than the surges that dashed his ship into Melita, swifter than the horse he rode to Damascus. It was the swift and overwhelming thought of Christ's intercession.

My friends, we must have an advocate. A poor lawyer is worse than no lawyer at all. We must have one who is able successfully to present our cause before God. Where is He? Who is He? There is only one advocate in all the universe that can plead our cause in the last judgment, that can plead our cause before God in the great tribunal.

Sometimes in earthly courts attorneys have specialties, and one man succeeds better in patent cases, another in insurance cases, another in criminal cases, another in land cases, another in will cases, and his success generally depends upon his sticking to that specialty. I have to tell you that Christ can do many things, but it seems to me that His specialty is to take the bad case of the sinner and plead it before God until He gets eternal acquittal. Oh, we must have Him for our advocate.

But what plea can He make? Sometimes an attorney in court will plead the innocence of the prisoner. That would be inappropriate for us. We are all guilty! guilty! Unclean! unclean! Christ, our advocate, will not plead our innocence. Sometimes the attorney in court tries to prove an alibi. He says, "This prisoner was not at the scene. He was in some other place at the time." Such a plea will not do in our case. The Lord found us in all our sins and in the very place of our iniquity. It is impossible to prove an alibi. Sometimes an attorney will plead the insanity of the prisoner and say he is irresponsible on that account. That plea will never do in our case. We sinned against light, against knowledge, against the dictates of our own consciences. We know what we were doing. What, then, shall the plea be?

The plea for our eternal deliverance will be Christ's own martyrdom. He will say: "Look at all these wounds. By all these sufferings I demand the rescue of this man from sin and death and hell. Constable, knock off the shackles—let the prisoner go free." "Who is he that condemneth! It is Christ that died, yea, rather that is risen again, who is even at the right hand of God, who also maketh intercession for us."

But why all this gladness on the faces of these sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty? I know what you are thinking of. A Saviour dead; a Saviour risen; a Saviour exalted; a Saviour interceding. "What," say you, "is all that for me?" All, all! Never let me hear you complaining about anything again. With your pardoned sin behind you, and a successful Christ pleading above you, and a glorious heaven before you, how can you be despondent about anything?

"But," says some man in the audience, "all that is very good and very true for those who are inside the kingdom, but how about those of us who are outside?" Then I say, Come into the kingdom, come out of the prison house into the glorious sunlight of God's mercy and pardon, and come now.

It was in the last day of the reign of terror—the year 1793. Hundreds and thousands had perished under the French guillotine. France groaned with the tyrannies of Robespierre and the Jacobine Club. The last group of sufferers had had their locks shorn by Monchotte, the prison barber, so that the neck might be bare to the keen knife of the guillotine.

The carts came up to the prison, the poor wretches were placed in the carts and driven off toward the scaffold, but while they were going toward the scaffold there was an outcry in the street, and then the shock of firearms, and then the cry: "Robespierre has failed! Down with the Jacobins! Let France be free!" But the armed soldiers rode in upon these rescuers, so that the poor wretches in the carts were taken on to the scaffold and horribly died.

But that very night these monsters of persecution were seized, and Robespierre perished under the very guillotine that he had reared for others, all France clapping their hands with joy as his head rolled into the executioner's basket. Then the axes of the excited populace were heard pounding against the gates of the prison, and the poor prisoners walked out free. My friends, sin is the worst of all Robespierres. It is the tyrant of tyrants. It has built a prison house for our soul. It plots our death. It has shorn us for the sacrifice; but, blessed be God, this morning we hear the axes of God's gracious deliverance pounding against the door of our prison.

Deliverance has come. Light breaks through all the wards of the prison. Revolution! Revolution! "Where sin abounded, grace does much more abound that whereas sin reigned unto death even so grace may reign unto eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord." Glorious truth! A Saviour dead; a Saviour risen; a Saviour exalted; a Saviour interceding!

TRUMPET CALLS.

Sham's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

A BAD woman is the best helper the devil has on earth.

THERE are too many people who like to tell bad news.

THE only people who live right are those who love right.

THE devil's sugar-coated pills always have poison in them.

THERE is no poorer man than the rich man who never gives.

THE head is never regenerated until God gets into the heart.

THE devil has a tight grip on the man whose god is money.

NO ONE ever found the cross who did not take a burden to it.

IF all Christians would keep wide awake no sinner could sleep.

THE only hard step that can be taken for Christ is the first one.

AS LONG as the saloon stays open the gates of hell cannot be shut.

ONE use God makes of a good man is to prove that the devil lies.

EVERYTHING in the Christian's life that is not good dishonors God.

KNOWLEDGE can help us toward God, but it cannot bring us to Him.

IF you want your children to love Jesus show them His face in your life.

WHENEVER the devil comes in sight of Heaven he begins to hate himself.

NO HONOR can be conferred upon the memory of a good man by a monument.

NO GIFT is precious in God's sight that does not have a grateful heart behind it.

The devil's cause prospers most when Christians quarrel among themselves.

IF there is any selfishness in a man, it will be sure to crop out when he is hungry.

THE serpent's head is to be bruised, no matter how big or how little it may look.

THERE is no religion in saying that other people are not as good as they ought to be.

CUTTING off a rooster's spurs will generally take a good deal of wind out of his crow.

GIVING as God wants us to is the only way by which we can ever become truly rich.

EVERY prayer that goes to the throne in the name of Christ is sure to be answered.

FELLOWSHIP with Christ cannot be enjoyed by those who seek happiness in their own way.

THE best lighted streets are traveled the most. Wear a smile if you want to be useful.

A GOOD thing to do on cloudy days is to try to push the clouds away from somebody else's windows.

"LOVE is not puffed up." In which sense it differs from some people who occupy front seats in church.

IF it were not for the bread and butter question it wouldn't be so hard for some folks to be religious.

GIVE some highly respectable men their way in this world, and the devil would never be cast out.

THERE is no use in looking for a revival in the church where the members prefer to sit ten feet apart.

An Anæsthetic Made from Frogs.

A curious anæsthetic used in China has recently been made known. It is obtained by placing a frog in a jar of flour and irritating it by prodding. Under these circumstances it exudes a liquid which forms a paste with the flour. This paste, when dissolved in water, has well-marked anæsthetic properties. After the finger has been immersed in the liquid for a few minutes it can be cut to the bone without any pain being felt.

A Boy's Composition.

The following composition was written by a 10-year-old nephew of Josh Billings when the teacher gave him "Dogs and Cats" for a subject: "Dogs and cats allways fite ech uther when tha git a chance, but a dog an't no match for a kat because a kat kin make her tail biggern a ball club and run up a tree while the dogs gettin riddy."

Fabrics Made of Stone and Glass.

In Russia there has for a long time existed a tissue manufactured from the fiber of a peculiar filandrous stone from the Siberian mines, which by some secret process is shredded and spun into a fabric, which, although soft to the touch and pliable in the extreme, is of so durable a nature that it will never wear out. This is probably what has given an enterprising manufacturer the idea of producing spun glass dress lengths. The Muscovite stuff is thrown into the fire when dirty, whence it is withdrawn absolutely clean and ready for use, but the spun glass silk is simply brushed with a hard brush and soap and water, and is none the worse for being either stained or soiled. This material is to be had in white, green, lilac, pink, and yellow, and bids fair to become very fashionable for evening dress. It is an Austrian who is the inventor of this material, which is rather costly. Table cloths, napkins—nay, even window curtains, are manufactured thereof.

The New Bread

As endorsed and recommended by the New-York Health Authorities.

Royal Unfermented Bread is peptic, palatable, most healthful, and may be eaten warm and fresh without discomfort even by those of delicate digestion, which is not true of bread made in any other way.

To make One Loaf of Royal Unfermented Bread:

1 quart flour, 1 teaspoonful salt, half a teaspoonful sugar, 2 heaping teaspoonfuls Royal Baking Powder,* cold boiled potato about the size of large hen's egg, and water.

Sift together thoroughly flour, salt, sugar, and baking powder; rub in the potato; add sufficient water to mix smoothly and rapidly into a stiff batter, about as soft as for pound-cake; about a pint of water to a quart of flour will be required—more or less, according to the brand and quality of the flour used. Do not make a stiff dough, like yeast bread. Pour the batter into a greased pan, 4½ by 8 inches, and 4 inches deep, filling about half full. The loaf will rise to fill the pan when baked. Bake in very hot oven 45 minutes, placing paper over first 15 minutes' baking, to prevent crusting too soon on top. Bake immediately after mixing. Do not mix with milk.

* *Perfect success can be had only with the Royal Baking Powder, because it is the only powder in which the ingredients are prepared so as to give that continuous action necessary to raise the larger bread loaf.*

* * *

The best baking powder made is, as shown by analysis, the "Royal." Its leavening strength has been found superior to other baking powders, and, as far as I know, it is the only powder which will raise large bread perfectly.

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Breadmakers using this receipt who will write the result of their experience will receive, free, the most practical cook book published, containing 1000 receipts for all kinds of cooking. Address

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and the good health I now enjoy is due to its use."

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 24.

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For Sheriff,
JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

THE TEXT BOOK APPROPRIATION.

The five million dollars appropriation now being paid by State Treasurer Morrison to the several common school districts of the state upon warrants issued by Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer are for the year ending the first Monday of June, 1893. At the last session of the legislature this amount was increased to $5,500,000. The general impression seems to have been made by this act of the general assembly that a portion of the appropriation for the support of the common schools was specially set apart by the legislature for the purpose of purchasing text books, supplies, etc. On account of this misunderstanding frequent inquiries have been received at the department of public instruction from school directors and others interested, asking for information on the subject. These have all been answered to the effect that no part of the appropriation was specifically appropriated for such purpose. The increased appropriation will not be available until the close of the current school year, ending the first Monday of June, 1894, the whole amount of which is to be paid for the support of the public schools in the several districts are to be used as the funds raised in the several districts by local taxation for school purposes.—Harrisburg *Patriot*.

The impression is growing in Washington that congress will adiourn by the middle of September.

The Farmers' Encampment at Mt. Gretna is now in full operation and the number in attendance is large.

Silver Compromise Knocked Out.

The scheme to compromise the issue between full value money and a depreciated currency by adopting a ratio of 20 to 1 has been knocked in the head by Secretary Carlisle's letter to Senator Voorhees. The commercial ratio is at present about 28 to 1; the coinage ratio is 16 to 1, but so far the government has maintained the silver dollars at a par with gold by standing ready to redeem them at their face value in gold. They are treated as treasury notes, and their intrinsic value does not enter into their currency valuation any more than does the value of the paper on which a greenback is printed enter into its value as money.

The number of silver dollars coined since 1878 aggregates 419,332,450. The change of ratio will necessitate the recoinage of this vast stock. Secretary Carlisle estimates that the cost will amount to $112,866,321, and moreover the process will require a long time, during which period the silver coinage at the present ratio will be going out of circulation, contracting the amount of currency in the country. At present the silver dollars received by the government in payment of public dues may be paid out again. If a change of ratio is made the receipts of silver dollars will constitute just so much added to the great stock of bullion in the treasury vaults, and new dollars can be gotten into circulation only as fast as the mint can coin them.

An empty tin can always makes more racket than a full one.

To evince jealousy and a disposition to a harmful tongue betrays the brute.

The fellow who is continual and loudest with blabber in a crowd is the one with least wisdom and the one most necessary to be watched.

The Great Crank Reservation.

Kansas is so multifariousiy and compoundedly crazy, that we look with suspicion upon assertions which represent her as manifesting new forms of madness. She has run the gauntlet of Bedlam and eaten all the insane roots of the Alliance. All probabilities of alienism indicate that Kansas should now pass through a little interlude of sanity, and so add the one wanting touch of novelty to her straightjacket record. We are reluctant to believe, therefore, that her state officers, although all Populists beyond the hellebore cure, have signed a petition to the Governor of Missouri begging him to call a convention of the Governors of the states west of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio, for the purpose of "arranging for such trade relations as may render this section free of dependence upon the eastern section of the United States in business affairs." A despatch from Topeka intimates that the Populist leaders are talking political, and not merely commercial, secession, and quotes a Populist editor who calls upon his brother cranks to "rise in defense of homes, wives, and children, annihilate the wreckers, save our homes, protect our loved ones, turn back the tide of despotism." All of which shows that now is the time to subscribe. Thus the inmates of the great crankery called Kansas continue to seethe. The Secretary of state sits in his office full of thoughts that smell of brimstone and saltpetre and small coal, and the great Governor, Loraine Lewelling, reads in the lines of his horny hands that he may yet be the boss of a Southwestern republic, a land of plenty and Populists, where pecks become bushels by act of the Legislature and the sun rises in the west, deserting the monarchical and monopolistic East.

If Governor Stone calls the convention, we hope he will choose for its site some city that rejoices in an abattoir. Governor Hector Waite of Colorado has a horse bridle to color.

There may be many states that would be glad to secede from Kansas, but the desire of Kansas to secede cannot be gratified. The United States needs Kansas for a Crank Reservation.—N. Y. *Sun*.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in an article in the "Nineteenth Century," has the following in reference to Mr. Cleveland:

Mr. Cleveland is the most powerful president since Lincoln.

I have spoken of Mr. Cleveland's exceptional power. There seems to be a personal interest about him, such as there has not been about any of his predecessors since Lincoln. All his doings and sayings, however trifling, are recorded with the minuteness of a court journal. The sentiment extends to his family, and one is almost reminded of the feeling toward royal families in monarchical countries. Miniature likenesses of the baby Ruth, Cleveland's little daughter, were being sold in the streets of Washington. The nation wants reform. It feels that of late it has been going astray. It desires to be led back into the right path, and believing Mr. Cleveland to be strong and patriotic, it is disposed to give him a free hand.

The Senate Safe on Silver.

Senator Quay, who is one of the most careful calculators in the Senate, now says that the unconditional repeal of the part of the Sherman silver law requiring the purchase of silver, will be passed by the Senate. Senator Quay expects a hard battle in the Senate and some delay, but he is now entirely confident that repeal will pass without any condition for free silver coinage on any basis.

Mr. Quay will stand squarely by the President for a sound financial policy, and leave party issues to be met when the money issue is settled.

The Harrisburg Patriot has been exposing the police force of that town for taking illegal fees. The entire force has been obliged to resign in consequence, and likely will be made to disgorge the boodle, which would be right. It is the duty of a public journal to watch the local government and expose the wrongdoing of officials. There are other localities where local officers violate the law and their oaths and frequently have been hauled up before court fort it and fined, removed and imprisoned.

Hard times and low wages, says the Philad. Press, are made the excuse for laziness by hosts of tramps, like those who refuse to work in the Northwest. The like kind are in our streets, where the paving contracts now running will give any man a job and wages who chooses to work for it. There is absolutely no excuse for giving a penny to any beggar.

A strange mania for self-destruction is seizing many victims almost daily in both London and Paris and every issue of the papers contains columns about this sudden epidemic. The peculiar feature of the craze is that most of the victims are men and women under 30, who end their lives without any discoverable causes of the ordinary sort. Several boys of from 15 to 18, happily situated within their own families without any signs of despondency destroyed themselves last week.

Senator Vorhees has deserted the silverites; he always heretofore advocated the silver cause. He spoke in the senate on Tuesday giving his reasons for the change.

——George Benner is about to put up a wagon scale near his store at the station for the purpose of opening a coal yard.

——Widow Ulrich, an aged lady living near the Red mill, is seriously ill.

THE MEN in Colorado and elsewhere, says the Altoona *Tribune, Rep.*, who are hanging President Cleveland in effigy were all his supporters last November, either directly or indirectly, and yet there has been no change in his views on financial questions. Before his nomination he boldly declared himself opposed to free coinage and that fact contributed powerfully to his election. Possibly, the silver advocates imagined they could bulldoze Mr. Cleveland into supporting their wild schemes, but we imagine they are mistaken in their man.

There is great concern in some quarters for the interests of the silver kings, who are more than thrice millionaires, and they can take care of themselves. The farmer and the laborer need caring for.

The farmers are suffering;

The laboring men are suffering;

And the silver kings are on top of the pile reveling in luxury.

This as plain as the REPORTER can state the case.

Gov. Tillman's South Carolina liquor law has again been pronounced unconstitutional.

Too Wretched.

Some of the board walks in town are wretched even where our respected boro officials pass over. Our boro government seems to be unbalanced—too loose at one end and too tight at the other. By a little less fussiness and more practical ideas of duty things would move with every cog right. We again put in a plea for uniform action on the matter of board walks and "no discrimination on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The REPORTER has done a heap for the interests and upbuilding of the town and win for it a reputation, and naturally feels like having it go right along in the same groove.

Clinton County's Democratic Ticket.

The county Democratic convention on Tuesday nominated the following county officers: Sheriff, D. I. McNaul; prothonotary, J. K. Heckman county treasurer, J. A. Wensel; commissioners, John S. Baily and James P. Roach; auditors, W. A. Rishel and S. F. Walker; coroner, Dr. J. H. McGinness. W. H. Mayer was elected county chairman. The delegates to the state convention are A. Moyer, Logantown; J. E. Martin, Lock Haven; J. W. Smith, Renova.

Farewell Services.

Rev. Fischer will deliver his farewell sermon in the Lutheran church at Tusseyville on next Sabbath morning at ten o'clock. His last regular service at Centre Hall will be held on Sunday afternoon next, at 2.30 o'clock. These services will be the last held at Centre Hall by Rev. Fischer, who will sever his connection with the Centre Hall charge after an eighteen years' pastorate. On September 1st, he will depart for Shamokin, where he has accepted a call from the Trinty Lutheran church of that place.

Marriage Licenses.

The following is a list of marriage licenses granted the past week:

Edward J. Eckenroth, of Bellefonte, and Carrie M. Austin, of Boggs township.

William H. Houtz and Mary C. Fishel, of Lemont.

W. M. Sauers and Mary E. Biddle, of State College.

Samuel L. Irwin and Ida Moran, of Unionville.

Brought From Kentucky.

A couple days ago Boozer Bros. being in need of a new team of horses, Henry went down to Kentucky, where he purchased a fine team of bays and had them shipped to Centre Hall for use in the livery. The Bourbon state is a fine breeding ground for stock, and Hen. seems to have struck some of it.

Berks for Hastings.

The Berks county Republican Committee met at Reading on Saturday and September 2 as the day for holding the county primaries. The convention will meet one week later.

It was intended to indorse General Hastings for Governor, but action was postponed until the convention shall meet.

Rain Has Come.

We have rain at last, it set in last night, and to-day it looks as if it would continue. Everybody welcomes it, and hopes it will continue a couple of days. Never was rain more welcome, and no doubt Providence sent it at the rignt time.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, Friday, August 25th.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Married.

On Wednesday at the parsonage, Rev. Fischer united in marriage Mr. William H. Hettinger and Miss Martha D. Duck, both of Spring Mills.

Bedford Co. Fair.

The Bedford county agricultural society will hold its annual fair this year on September 26, 27, 28, and 29.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 23rd day of August, A. D., 1893, for allowance and confirmation.

1. The first and final account of Edward H. Marshall administrator of etc., of Wm. Meckley late of Patton township deceased,
2. The first and final account of P. F. Bottorf administrator of &c., of Geo. Ard late of Ferguson deceased.
3. The first and final account of W. E. Meek and Andrew Lytle executors of &c., of Piersol Lytle late of Ferguson township deceased.
4. Account of Margaret Lutz and James R. Lutz administrators of &c., of John Lutz, late of Benner township, deceased,
5. Account of John S. Lambert administrator of &c, of Osborn B Lambert, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased.
6. The account of John Wolf executor of &c., of Christina Reynolds, late of Miles township deceased.
7. First and final account of Daniel W. Myers administrator of &c, of Elizabeth Myers late of Harris township, deceased.
8. Account of Chas. F. Cook guardian of John L. Given.
9. The account of John M. Wagner deceased late guardian of Charles F., Mary E. and Carrie Miller, minor children of Isaac Miller, late of College township, deceased, as filed by John M. Keichline one of the administrators of said John M. Wagner deceased.
10. The first and partial account of John M. Keichline administrator of &c., of John M. Wagnel late of Boggs township, deceased.
11. The first partial account of Levi Reese, administrator of &c., of Abel Reese, late of Worth township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf administrator of &c. of Simon P. Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. First and final account of John W. Shuey, guardian of W. L. Shuey minor child of Daniel and Lydia Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased.
14. First and final account of John W. Shuey guardian of Robert E. Shuey minor child of Lydia Shuey, late of Harris township, deceased.
15. First and final account of John W. Shuey guardian of Frances M. Shuey minor child of Daniel and Lydia Shuey late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The account of Alois Kohlbecker administrator C. Y. A. of &c., of Harriet Mary Reedy, late of Milesburg boro, deceased.
17. Account of J. R. Gorsuch administrator of &c., of J. G. Gorsuch, late of Patton township, deceased.
18. Account of Wm. B. Lucas administrator of &c., of Austin Lucas, late of Howard boro, deceased.
19. The account of John Harkins one of the administrators of &c., of Wm. Harkins, late of Potter township, deceased.
20. The account of Wm. B. Mingle administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of Frederick Rager, late of Haines township, deceased.
21. First and final account of Levi Stump guardian of Benner L. Shirk a minor child of Reuben Shirk, late of Potter township, deceased.
22. The first and final account of T. J. Myers administrator of &c., of Esther Wighman, late of Philipsburg boro, deceased.
23. The final account of Geo. W. Haworth administrator of &c., of Mary Weston, late of Philipspurg Boro., deceased.
24. Account of Franklin and E. C. Deitz, administrators of &c., of Jacob Deitz, late of Howard Boro., deceased.
25. First and final account of Cornelius Dale, administrator of &c., of Felix Dale, late of College township, deceased.
26. First and partial account of Adam Bartges and S. P. Hennigh, executors of &c., of David Hennigh, late of Potter township, deceased.
27. First and final account of Mary A. Furst administrator of &c., of W. I. Furst, late of Patton township, deceased.
28. First and partial account of L. T. Munson, administrator of &c., of L. W. Munson, late of Philipsburg Boro., deceased.
29. The first and final account of Geo. Taylor, acting administrator of &c., of Wm. Baird, late of Milesburg Boro., deceased

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1893,

at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

The one thereof situate in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of lot No. 143 corner of South Centre and Hickory streets, thence by line of South Centre street 98, thence at right angles in an easterly direction 240 feet to South Fourth street thence by line of South Fourth street 98 feet to Hickory 240 feet to South Centre Street the place of beginning. Being all of lot No. 143 and part of lot No. 142 on general plan or plot of said borough. Excepting and reserving out of the above described lot or piece of land a certain lot sold by R. E. Munson et ux to J. H. Munson by deed dated the 27th day of April A. D. 1889 and which the said J. H. Munson et ux afterwards conveyed Emily E. Munson by deed dated April 22nd, 1889 and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at corner of Hickory and South Fourth streets, thence along line of said Hickory street a distance of 106 feet to a post, thence at right angles with said Hickory street a distance of 45 feet to a post, thence by a line parallel with Hickory street a distance of 106 feet to South Fourth street a distance of 45 feet to the place of beginning.

The other thereof situate in the township of Rush, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the east side of the Tyrone turnpike south-west corner of the Philipsburg cemetery, thence by said cemetery lot north 87 degrees, east 880 feet to a post on line of Morgan Hale & Co., thence by land of said Morgan Hale & Co. south 36.30, East 131 feet to post, thence by land of Harrison Ross, south 53.15 west 898 feet to a post east side of said turnpike, thence by said turnpike north 48.30, west 52 feet, thence north 69.15, west 89 feet, thence north 63.45, west 27 feet, thence north 35.45, west 69 feet, thence north 7.15, west 445 feet to the place of beginning containing 8 21-100 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of R. E. Munson.

No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is arranged in full.

W A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Aug. 3, 93.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. A. O. Furst, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Thomas F. Riley, and the Hon. C. A. Faulkner Associate Judges in Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 31st day of July, 1893 to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August the 28th day of August 1893, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen, and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte the 31st day of July in the year of our Lord, 1893, and the one hundred and seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States.

WM. A. ISHLER,
Sheriff.

Mr. J. C. Boswell, one of the best known and most respected citizens of Brownwood, Texas, suffered with diarrhoea for a long time and tried many different remedies without benefit, until Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used; that relieved him at once. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

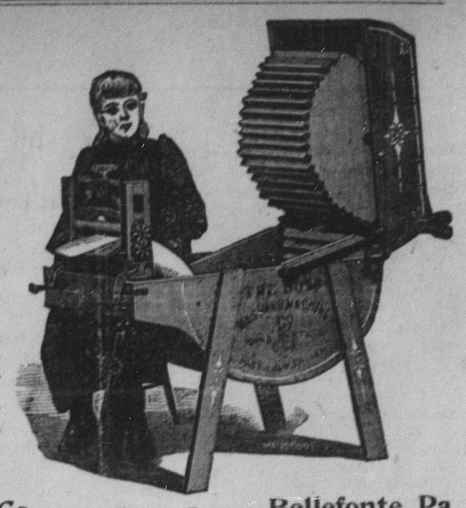
Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

BOSS
Washing Machine.



1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening one waste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.

McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC
CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER,---

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

O——O

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

COUNCIL MAKES A MISTAKE.

That Infallible Body Seems to Have a Miscarriage.

The town council of Bellefonte a few weeks ago erected an orchestra stand in the centre of the square, and now finds itself obliged to remove the stand within ten days, upon an opinion given by attorney Clement Dale, the stand being out of place, any accident happening by frightening a team or by a collision with the stand, the boro would become involved in a law suit and in danger of having damages to pay. A sensible and timely opinion.

Centre Hall may as well take the hint, dangerous gutters are now being constructed out of place, close to the driveway on each side of it, by direction of the council, no telling when an upset of a rig may be caused. Who ever knew of gutters being placed out on the drive-way of road or street running parallel with it? No town has its gutters otherwise than at the edge of the walk, which is custom and common sense as there is no danger there. Are our citizens willing to run the risk?

Opposite D. Fleishers a boorish, outlandish bridge, such as you see on a mountain road, is being put down, with an offset of about 3 feet on each side of it as a trap for accidents and where no bridge is called for. One of the councilmen tells us he has no responsibility in this job and intimated that it was the conception of Mingle and Van Pelt. A citizen who surveyed the matter closely gives it as his idea that one purpose of the job seemed to be to drain the water from a councilman's lot and cause it to flow in the direction of the Evangelical lot and Fleisher lots, illegally and unjustly draining the pockets of the taxpayers to the tune of $400 to $500 when the outlandish job is done. A model of the bridge and the midway gutters should be sent to the World's fair with the names of the originators of the job. When a certain element wormed itself into the council so recently many whispered, what job is in the wind? we think you have the answer—it is all on par with the unlawful favoritism in board walks, favoring councilmen at expense of taxpayers.

The entire job is a disgraceful nuisance and illegal and taxpayers can refuse to pay the tax. We are sorry to allude to this job thus, it is an unpleasant duty we owe the public.

For the credit of the town the REPORTER respectfully asks the council to remove its bridge.

The Grasshopper.

The annoyance caused by grasshoppers in the lower end of Huntingdon county, says the Hollidaysburg *Standard*, led a resident to enclose Congressman Thaddeus Mahon two $5 bills, which had been eaten by grasshoppers, and requesting Mr. Mahon to have them redeemed at the Treasury. The letter stated that the farmer hung his vest, in the pocket of which was the money, on the fence. When he went to get it the vest was eaten full of holes by the grasshoppers, and the money so damaged as to be of no account.

Discovered Bones.

While some men were taking out sand from the Conemaugh river, just below the Cambria water works plant on Saturday afternoon, they came across bones which they thought resembled those of a human being. They continued their excavations and presently unearthed the remnant of a man's vest with some ribs inside of it. Other bones were also found and altogether there were almost enough dug up to complete a human skeleton. They are doubtless the remains of a victim of the flood.

Seriously Ill.

Mrs. Michael Ulrich, an aged lady living at Tusseyville, took suddenly ill about two weeks ago with gangreen on her foot and since that time has been suffering greatly and gradually growing worse. Owing to the nature of the disease and the advanced age of the lady, recovery will be almost impossible.

Build a New House.

A stock company is being organized to build a new opera house in Philipsburg. The building will be one of the finest, and most convenient in central Pennsylvania.

Work Half Time.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona have been ordered to work half time until further orders. This order effects between six and eight thousand men.

Veteran Re-union.

The annual re-union of the Centre Co. Veterans will be held at Hunter's park, on Sept. 2nd, instead of on the grange pic-nic ground as in late years.

A Whopper.

On Friday last Buck M'Clenathan caught a 17 inch sucker in Fisher's millrace; it weighed 2½ lbs. When Buck brought it to town he felt bigger than the sucker.

Kicked by a Mule.

A young son of Nathan Hough, in Brush Valley, had his skull fractured last Thursday, by a mule kicking him on his head. The boy was found lying unconcious on the ground.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

After a very brief illness Mrs. Sarah Harpster, our sister and co-worker in the W. H. and F. M. S., of St. Lukes Evangelical Lutheran church, Centre Hall, passed on the 18th day of July, to her reward on high.

Through its officers the above named society would express its sense of loss in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That whilst we bow before the will of Him without whose will not a sparrow falls to the ground, we yet keenly feel the death of our sister and co-worker.

Resolved, That in her death we see emphasized the scripture that saith, "Boast not of to-morrow, for thou knowest not what a day nor an hour may bring forth."

Resolved, That we will best express our appreciation of our sisters' personal worth and work, by more earnestly devoting ourselves to the cause of the society of which she was for so many years a member.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed on record by our secretary and a copy sent to the Centre Hall REPORTER for publication.

MRS. FOLRA O. BAIRFOOT, Pres.
MISS BECKIE DERSTINE, V. Pres.
MRS. JERE MILLER, Rec. Sec'ty.
MRS. S. W. SMITH, Cor. Sec'ty
MRS. W. E. FISCHER, Treasurer.

Horse Stolen.

On Monday morning last, about one o'clock, a horse was stolen from the stable of John Rockey, living between Pleasant Gap and Zion. When the robbery was discovered first in the morning, a search was instituted for the thief and his stolen property, and descriptions of the horse were sent to all parts. The horse was afterwards found at Milesburg. The thief had taken a course over the bridges found Rockey's horse and finally landed in Milesburg where the horse was turned loose, and was found by a night watchman. The horse was turned over to Mr. Rockey, but the identity of the thief is unknown.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Handsome It Is.

When one gets a view of the new court house yard at Bellefonte, you cannot help but commend the commissioners for their action in beautifying this plot. The yard is completed and the low iron fence, the fountains playing and the balance of the yard newly sodded, it presents a handsome appearance. Give Goodhart and Adams all deserving credit for these improvements. They have good ideas and have demonstrated that not only in their official career, but in the improvements made in front of the court house.

Swindlers Working their Way.

Swindlers have been victimising farmers in the vicinity of Mt. Union, quite severely, in the past few weeks. The swindlers seem to fix upon some particular county and work it and then depart for some new field. In this manner the farmers of Centre county have been most fearfully swindled in a half dozen different games by these scamps. Centre county farmers have been bled to the tune of no less than $50,000 in a few years.

Eccentric Phrases.

Why do we always talk of putting on a coat and vest? Who puts on a coat before a vest? We also say putting on shoes and stockings. Who puts on shoes before the stockings? We also put up signs telling people to wipe their feet when we mean their boots or shoes. And a father tells a boy he will warm his jacket when he means to warm his pantaloons. We are a little eccentric in our phrases at times.

Position on a New York Paper.

Chris Murray left on Monday morning for New York, where he will begin a journalistic experience by taking a position on the *Evening Sun*, in that city. He also intends taking a course in the Columbia law school, and has registered as a student at the office of John B. Linn, at Bellefonte.

Services on the Picnic Ground.

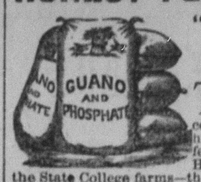
Arrangements have been made by which Rev. Baskerville will have his service on September 17th, in the morning, on the picnic grounds, also Rev. Minnigh in the afternoon and Rev. Goodling in the evening.

Williams Grove Picnic

R. H. Thomas, manager of the Grangers' Inter-State Picnic Exhibition, announces that the twentieth annual exhibition takes place at Williams Grove, Aug. 28 to Sept. 2.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

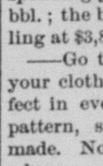
HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.

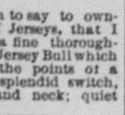


"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through at Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

PRODUCED BY On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.





NO FERTILIZER

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

FERTILIZER. McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its-self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers This is a complete fertilizer. It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,

July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

——The general health of this valley has been good this summer, and the physicians are enjoying some rest.

——Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Lancaster, preached an able sermon in the Reformed church of this place, last Sabbath.

——Butter has jumped from 16 to 20 cents, it is advisable not to butter your bread on both sides now. Scarcity of pasture causes the rise.

——Look out for advance in prices of hay, corn and oats. Wheat will remain low, and flour should be correspondingly cheap, not above $3,65 per bbl.; the best western patents are selling at $3,85 per barrel.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

La Grippe.

During the prevalence of the Grippe the past season it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in effecting rapid cures not only in cases of La Grippe, but in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in the three words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable Roads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights, exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.00 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News*.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

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AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY -o- GENTLEMEN. I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

S. W. SMITH,
July27 2m Centre Hall, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. C. KELLER, Executor,
8July6t Turbotville, Pa.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

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ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

Mr. Thomas Batte, editor of the *Graphic*, Texarkana, Arkansas, has found what he believes to be the best remedy in existence for the flux. His experience is well worth remembering. He says: "Last summer I had a very severe attack of flux. I tried almost every known remedy, none giving relief. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me. I purchased a bottle and received almost immediate relief. I continued to use the medicine and was entirely cured. I take pleasure in recommending this remedy to any person suffering with such a disease, as in my opinion it is the best medicine in existence." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building, north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. 'an87

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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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TRUE & CO., Box No. 400, Augusta, Me.

The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pennsylvania, in the treatment of diarrhoea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhoea very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.50 p. m., New York, 5.50 p. m., Baltimore, 3.10 p. m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.;

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	Eastward. P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 18	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 28	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 55		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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SAW MILL AND ENGINES

A wonderful improvement in **Friction Feeds and Gig-Back.** Back motion of Carriage three times as fast as any other in the market. **Friction Clutch Feed,** causing all the feed gearing to stand still while backing; **great saving in power and wear.** Write for circulars and prices; furnished free upon application. Also **Spring Tooth Harrows, Hay Rakes, Cultivators, Corn Planters, Shellers,** etc. *Mention this paper.*

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Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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In Price, Fabric, Fit and Finish

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LARGEST STOCK OF PANTINGS in the State.

PANTS PERFECT FITTING PANTS CO., Altoona, Pa.

(X) This bridge was opposit present (1959) Fire Hall

THE NEWS.

Freight engine No. 107, eastbound, on the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railroad, blew up near Rockabil, O., instantly killing Engineer Basin, Fireman Roberts and Brakeman Quinn. The track was badly torn up by the force of the explosion.——J. B. Candler, of Boston, and David S. Baker and John P. Gladding, of Rhode Island, directors of the Boston and Nova Scotia Coal and Railway Company, together with the local directors, have been in Halifax several days endeavoring to secure from the Nova Scotia government a subsidy of $3,200 a mile toward the construction of their proposed railway from their coal field at Broad Cove, thirty-five miles to Orangedale, where it would connect with the Intercolonial Trunk System.——Fire destroyed sixteen small frame dwellings on Cooper street, Williamsburg.——John W. Cassilear, N. A., one of the oldest of American landscape painters, died at Saratoga Springs of apoplexy at the age of eighty-two years.——A mass-meeting was held in St. Louis for the purpose of organizing the American Railway Union.——Fire destroyed a block of houses on Broad street, Texarkana, involving a loss of $40,000.——John F. Ballantyne, a well-known journalist, died at St. Luke's Hospital, in Chicago.——The village of Arlington, O., is suffering from an epidemic of malignant diphtheria, all efforts to subdue the disease having failed. The whole town has been quarantined by the physicians and authorities.

The schooner Betty M. Lister, from Charleston, S. C., brought three cases of yellow fever to Philadelphia from Charleston.——A passenger train on the Atlantic and Danville Railroad fell through a bridge at Milton, N. C., and five persons were killed and seven injured.——The receiver of the Order of Unity, in Boston, states that certificate holders will receive about twenty-five per cent. of what they put into the concern.——Mr. F. S. J. Trabue, the wife of a prominent retired lawyer, of Frankfort, Ky., was killed in a runaway accident near that city.——The Carnegie Company, of Pittsburg, has ordered a reduction of salaries applying to every officer and employe excepting those working under wage scales.——Eight thousand machinists, pattern-makers and other workmen in the Pittsburg district have been notified of a reduction in wages.——The Washington banks have declined to receive on deposit checks for large amounts drawn on New York banks.——The Union National Bank of Racine, Wis., closed its doors.——The annual encampment of the Union Veterans' Union was held in Boston.——Mrs. Helen Clough, of Saratoga, N. Y., was held to the grand jury, on a charge of bigamy, three husbands confronting her in court.

Angered beyond reason by the attentions Antonio Andreassi way paying his wife, Antonio Fourtunato in Philadelphia made a most determined attempt to kill his rival, shooting him twice, while the third bullet landed in the leg of a bystander, Andrea Goli.——Albert Zeiglow, thirty-four years old, shot and killed himself in Elizabeth, N. J., in the presence of his wife. He was employed by a New York firm and received good wages, but gave up his position several weeks ago to work out a patent which failed to sell, and failure turned his mind.——Typhoid fever is epidemic in St. Louis.——The officials of the W. W. Thornton bank in Shelbyville, Ill., were arrested on the charge of embezzlement.——Thieves in Delaware, Wis., made Mrs. Philo R. King hand over her jewels.——Fire destroyed the large warehouse of M. H. Rogers, in Bridgeport, Ct. The building contained a large quantity of baled rags, and the loss is estimated at $28,000, insurance $7,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.——Dr. Edward Goertz, a dentist of Sommerville, N. J., committed suicide by taking prussic acid.——Recorder Smith, in New York, sentenced Dr. Buchanan to be electrocuted during the week beginning Monday, October 31.——Julia E. Barringer, the female money-lender, who, in New York several months ago, was convicted of swindling her bookkeeper, Z. Spinoza, out of $2,000, was sentenced to state prison for four years by Recorder Smyth in the General Sessions. Her council made a motion for a new trial which, was denied by the recorder. She will appeal.——A thief stole a bag containing $5,000 from the First National Bank, of St. Paul.

The workmen belonging to the Amalgamated Association who were employed in the Carnegie mills at Pittsburgh, and went on strike in sympathy with the Homestead strikers, have petitioned the Carnegie officials to give them work again.——The Reading Company's officers conferred with bank officials in the coal mining district in reference to getting currency with which to pay the wages of the miners.——The warship Minneapolis was successfully launched at the Cape shipyard, Philadelphia. Miss Lizzie M. Washburn, a daughter of the Minnesota senator, performing the christening ceremony. Vice-President Stevenson, Secretary of the Navy Herbert and a number of other officials from Washington were present.——Brick and iron smokestacks in Nanticoke, Pa., were blown down in a windstorm, and one man crushed to death, and several injured.——President Cleveland arrived at Gray Gables and will remain there until September 1.——Thomas H. Thornton, proprietor; J. T. Herrick, stockholder; C. D. Billett, cashier; and W. W. Thornton, ex-cashier of the Thornton Bank, of Shelbyville, Ill., which failed last week, were arrested on the charge of embezzlement of the funds deposited. The complaint was made by Charles Nixon, a depositor.

Richard Bond, the well-known pioneer railroad builder, died in Toronto, aged eighty-two years. Bond came to Canada from England in 1852, and built the St. Andrew and Quebec Railway to New Brunswick, and was the first engineer to run a locomotive in British North America.——The deputy sheriffs stationed for several days past at the coal mines at Bedford, Mo., have been withdrawn, the strike having been practically declared off. The strikes in Vernon and Bates counties have cost the miners over $16,000, besides their situations, and the Kansas agitators are responsible.——The south-bound passenger train on the New Orleans Pacific Railroad was held up by eight masked men three miles south of Mansfield, La. Only a small amount of cash was secured.——A small cyclone visited Valley, Neb., doing considerable damage. The roofs of the national bank and postoffice was torn off, and several Union Pacific cars were dumped into a sand pit west of town.

A BIG BLAZE.

Two Hundred Houses Burned At Minneapolis.

1,500 PEOPLE HOMELESS.

The Fire Swept the Box Factories and Saw-Mills on the Island in the River and then Crosses to the City—The Wind Stays the Flames.

Two million dollars' worth of property went up in flames at Minneapolis, Minn. Over two hundred houses are burned, and at least 1,500 persons are rendered homeless. This is the record made by the destroying element in the short space of two hours. A kind providence, and not the fire department or the feeble efforts of owners of threatened property, saved the greater portion of the manufacturing and residence sections of the east side. The fire had gained such headway that no human agency could quench it, and only a change in the direction of the wind prevented an awful conflagration.

It was little after 1.30 o'clock when a watchman saw a small blaze on the river side of J. R. Clark & Co.'s box factory, on the south end of Nicollet Island, at the head of St. Anthony Falls. An alarm, quickly followed by a second and third, was turned in, but by the time the department had arrived the flames, fanned by a furious south wind, had gained such headway that all the firemen could do was to turn their attention to adjoining property. Where the fire first started is a mystery, but it is thought it originated either in Lenhart's wagon works or in an ice-house belonging to the Cedar Lake Ice Company, immediately adjoining.

Nearly all the structures in this vicinity were of wood, dry as tinder, and made splendid fuel for the flames. Clark's box factory was doomed before even a stream of water was thrown upon it. Next to it, north, Lenhart's wagon works and the Cedar Lake ice houses were wiped out of existence. Farther north are Lintjes & Connell's boiler works, and here the heaviest loss on the island took place. This firm had a stock valued at over $50,000, and not a cent of insurance. The other losers are fairly well insured.

While this fire was at its height, a spark carried in the air alighted on Boom Island, nearly half a mile above the fire on Micott island. This island is occupied as a wood yard by the lumber firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co. No one noticed the spark fall, but the whole island was soon ablaze. It was this spark that caused the greatest loss. Quickly jumping across the small stretch of water separating the island from the mainland, the flames gained a footing in Nelson, Tenney & Co.'s lumber yard, where there were piled some ten million feet of lumber.

The fire fairly walked through the yard and into that of E. W. Backus & Co., adjoining. By this time it was impossible to stop it, even if the whole fire department had been on hand. Great embers flew through the air and started fires many blocks beyond the places where the firemen were at work. The flames were simply irresistible. Brick and structures fell as easily victims as the merest shells. Beyond the lumber yard were the two mills belonging to E. W. Backus & Co. Of these, nothing remains except the smokestacks and a mass of twisted machinery and charred timbers. J. E. Chattenton's post mill went the way of the others, as did the sash and door factories of Fulton & Libboy and J. W. Wilcox & Co.

The change in the direction of the wind imperiled the lumber yards and mills on the west side of the river, and they were almost at the mercy of the flying sparks and embers. The firemen were powerless to render any assistance, for to reach the Plymouth or Twentieth avenue north bridges, it would have to be necessary to pass through a furnace. The bridges were on fire, and there was nothing to do but to hope for the best until some apparatus could make a detour of three miles and reach the fire.

The employes of the yards, however, had not been idle. They stretched lines of hose, and any sparks that found a footing across the river was promptly squelched. Along the east bank of the river are located the mills and lumber yards which were burned, while east of them are located many stores and residences. Most of them were frame buildings, occupied by the employes of the mills and laboring men. Few owned their dwellings, and their principal losses will be their personal effects. Large numbers saved their household goods, which they stacked in piles, over which they stood guard to prevent their being carried away by thieves. At the brewers, where the fire was checked, the citizens did much to aid the fireman. With garden hose and buckets they extinguished all incipient blazes, and with the change in the wind all danger was practically over, and the fire was allowed to burn itself out.

All the available fire apparatus in the city was in use, and St. Paul sent two engine companies in response to calls for assistance. No loss of life is reported and it is believed that all the occupants of the houses escaped with their lives. They were all warned in time, and none need have been lost. It is rumored that two or three men were penned in by the flames while trying to rescue some of their property.

INNOCENT, BUT HUNG.

The Miner Lynched by Militiamen Was Innocent of Murder.

The companies of militia at Knoxville, Tenn., and at Chattanooga have been ordered to lie on their arms in antipation of more trouble with the Coal Creek miners. Superintendent Chumbley, of the convict mines, and Commander Anderson, of the troops sent their families away.

The body of Dick Drummond, the miner who was lynched by the troops was taken to Knoxville. He was lynched for complicity in the assassination of Militiaman Laughety, but the inquest established his innocence.

The Massachusetts school-ship Enterprise, which has been lying off Southampton for several days, sailed for Lisbon.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

7th Day.—In the Senate a bill to repeal so much of the act of July 14, 1890, as directs the purchase of silver bullion, was introduced by Mr. McPherson and referred to the finance Committee. Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to suspend the operation of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks for six months. Mr. Voorhees reported back from the Finance Committee the bill introduced by him to enable national banks to issue circulation to the amount of the par value of the bonds deposited by them, and gave notice that he would move to put it upon its passage. The resolution offered last Tuesday by Mr. Lodge directing the committee on finance to report at once a bill to repeal the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act, and that a vote be taken on such repeal on Tuesday, the 22nd inst., was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Lodge made an argument in advocacy of it. Mr. Wolcott replied to Mr. Lodge and asserted that the Sherman act had nothing to do with the financial crisis, and its repeal would do no good and might do harm. The Lodge resolution was laid aside without action, and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate on Mr. Vest's resolution as to bi-metallism. He announced himself to be in favor of both gold and silver as currency on a parity. A general discussion followed as to the responsibility for the demonetization of silver, and after a brief executive session the Senate adjourned.

8th Day.—In the Senate, Mr. Vest's bill, appropriating $300, 00 for a site and building in Washington to be known as the "Hall of Records," was passed. Then the bill to increase the circulation of national banks was taken up, and postponed, but before it was laid aside an important amendment was proposed to it by Mr. Cockrell—to authorize the redemption (at par and accrued interest) of such two per cent. bonds (over $25,000,000 in all) as maybe offered, and to authorize the issue of new Treasury legal-tender notes in payment therefor. This amendment produced considerable discussion, Mr. Sherman condemning it as an unbusiness-like proposition. Another amendment to the bill was offered later on by Mr. Allen, of Nebraska, for the cessation of interest on the bonds on which the increased national bank circulation should be based. After that there were two speeches delivered—one by Mr. Berry, in favor of bimetalism, and one by Mr. Gallinger, against tariff legislation before 1897.

9th Day.—In the Senate Mr. Frye introduced a resolution for the establishment of a merchant marine board. Mr. Kyle offered a resolution calling for a report bearing upon the withdrawing and increasing of circulation by national banks. The Montana contest was debated by Senators Pasco, Dubois, Mitchell, Chandler and Call. It was decided to take a vote on the question on Monday. The House joint resolution to pay mileage to senators and representatives was, after debate, passed. The death of Representative Chipman was announced, and after appointing a committee to attend the funeral, the Senate adjourned. The Senate has made its first confirmation in executive session—that of Bradley B. Smalley, collector of customs for the district of Vermont. Senator McMillan, of Michigan, introduced in the Senate a bill to provide for a more extended use of gold by the people of the United States. It amends the statute by reducing from twenty-five dollars the minimum issue of gold certificates for gold and bullion deposits.

10th Day.—In the Senate a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury explaining why silver was not given at the Treasury for gold coin. A motion to adjourn was withdrawn. Chairman Voorhees reported a bill from the Finance Committee to discontinue the purchase of silver bullion. A minority report was presented by Senator Vest. The bill for the increase of national bank circulation was discussed by Senators Allen, Stewart, McPherson, Manderson, Pugh and Peffer, and the Allen amendment, to suspend interests on the bonds on which the increased national bank circulation is to be based, was rejected. The Cockrell amendment for redemption of two per cent. bonds at face value, and payment in greenbacks, was discussed by Senators Sherman, Cockrell and Hawley.

HOUSE.

7th Day.—In the House the silver debate was continued, speeches being made by Messrs. Hutcheson, Blanchard, Grosvenor, Hall and Snodgrass.

8th Day.—The debate in the House was started by McCall (Rep.), of Massachusetts, in favor of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, and was closed by Moses (Dem.), of Georgia, in opposition thereto. Sandwiched between these two speeches were remarks by Combs (Dem.), of New York, Bryan (Dem.), of Nebraska, and Henderson (Rep.), of Iowa. The first named made an address from a business standpoint in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law. Bryan made the speech of the day, and although he occupied more than two hours in its delivery, he commanded the earnest attention of his colleagues throughout.

9th Day.—In the House the Silver Repeal bill was debated by Messrs. Daniels, of New York; Cooper, of Florida, and Goldzier, of Illinois. The death of Congressman Chipman, of Michigan, was announced by his colleague, Mr. Weadock, and the usual committee to take appropriate action was appointed.

10th Day.—The silver debate was continued in the House, Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, making his maiden effort in behalf of free silver. The debate was suspended in order to allow a report from the Committee on Rules authorizing the Speaker to appoint the various committees. The report was adopted. The silver debate was resumed, the speakers being Harris, of New York; Everett, of Florida; English, of New Jersey, and Simpson, of Kansas, who spoke until a recess was taken. There was an evening session.

BERING SEA DAMAGES.

The Question of How Much Is to Be Paid to the Seized Sealers.

The main interest officially in the Bering Sea decision now centers in the question of damages that this country will be obliged to pay Great Britain for the use of seal hunting subjects who were kept out of Bering Sea through the operation of the modus vivendi, or were seized as poachers prior to an agreement.

In accordance with Article 5 of the convention for the renewal of the modus vivendi, the arbitration tribunal must decide how much compensation is due Great Britain from the United States to be used for British subjects, for abstaining from the exercise of the right to take seals in Bering Sea during the pendency of the arbitration. It is understood that the Commissioners of Arbitration have already passed on the subject.

But the main question of damages for seizures made is not in so settled a condition. Nothing in the arbitration treaty, or the convention for a renewal of the modus vivendi makes provision for allowing damages to persons who have been injured through the unlawful seizure of sealing vessels, and it is stated at the Department of State that the matter must take the course usually followed in diplomacy.

If there is a failure to come to some basis for a settlement, the two Governments will agree to leave the question to the judgment of an unprejudiced tribunal and to this end a Claims Commission will be appointed.

FIVE KILLED.

Chicago is Visited By Another Distressing Calamity.

MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

Women and Men So Seriously Scorched and Bruised that Several Will Die—An Exploding Lamp Causes the Accident—Some Narrow Escapes.

Chicago was visited again by a terrible fire, in which five people were burned to death and a number were seriously injured. The theatre of the accident was the old Senate Hotel, in Madison street, near Fifth avenue. The flames were first discovered about 5 A. M. The night clerk, William Barabino, had stepped out of the office into the wash room, when he heard a crash.

He at first thought that the noise was made by a passing wagon and paid no attention to it. Finally he opened the door and found the hall full of smoke. He ran down stairs shouting "Fire." By the time an alarm had been sent out the whole lower part of the structure was in flames and panic-stricken people were leaping from the windows. A stream of water was soon on the burning building and the work of rescuing the guests begun.

Joseph Wilson was the first man to escape. His roommate, Harry Gavarna, slid down an iron pipe, and a man named Morton started after him. The latter lost his hold and fell, severely injuring himself. About fifteen people leaped from windows, and were all severely injured. Many women were carried down ladders and others down the burning stairs by firemen.

The first body taken from the ruins when the fire was gotten under control was that of Harry Godfrey, a seven-year-old son of J. Godfrey, of Buchanan, Wis. The other bodies, four in number, were soon found and removed. They were all taken to the morgue. They were those of Edward Short, of Chicago, an unknown man, and two women.

The scene during the fire was an exciting one. Mrs. Obrens and her daughter Annie, who slept in the front part of the third floor, were the first awakened by the clerk. A moment later they and the other occupants were flying about, seeking an avenue of escape. Annie and her mother groped their way through the stifling smoke to the window and stood out on the sill.

The crowd below yelled to them not to jump. With desperation the women clung to the frame work, keeping as far out as possible, while the smoke and flames burst through the windows around them.

Although badly burned, they remained there until the arrival of the first hook and ladder company. A ladder was raised and they were rescued. A man whose identity is unknown next reached the window. The flames were already scorching his almost naked body and he jumped to the stone pavement. He was picked up in an unconscious condition.

In all five people were killed, and many others were so badly injured they can scarcely recover. At the Cook County and Mercy hospitals others are moaning with pain in the wards as to be unable to tell their names.

The building was an old one and was regarded as a fire trap for some time. It was totally destroyed. The financial losses are small. The fire has created a feeling of insecurity among people in the other cheap hotels, and many of them are seeking better places. The fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp.

SCORES WERE KILLED.

Bloody Conflicts in Bombay Caused by a Hindoo Holiday.

The religious race rioting was resumed in Bombay, and for several hours the streets were the scenes of desperate conflicts. The fighting was of the most sanguinary nature, and a large number of persons were killed and wounded.

The day being a Hindoo holiday the authorities anticipated a renewal of the recent disturbances, and were, in a measure, prepared to suppress an outbreak, but the police and the force of troops in the garrison were inadequate to cover the whole city, and before quiet had been restored in one district fresh outbreaks would occur in other parts of the city.

The rage of the mob was directed especially against the mosques, several of which were sacked and burned. All the public buildings are now guarded by troops, and the gunboats in the harbor have been cleared for action and brought into position to cover the native quarters. The local authorities are confident of being able ultimately to quell the rising.

MUTILATED CHILDREN.

Incredible Inhumanity of a Gang of Croations Arrested by the Police.

A gang of men have been arrested in Biskupitz Croatia because they have mutilated young children. The men have for years made a trade of crippling children and then sending them out to beg or selling them to others for the same purpose.

Children were stolen or were misled with promises to visit the house kept by the gang on the outskirts of the town. Once there they were bound and tortured.

When the police forced their way into the house they found two girls of 12 or 14 years with their legs broken. Another girl of about the same age lay bound on a bed, with her right arm broken and both eyes gouged out.

Two other children, hardly less horribly mutilated, were found on cots in the cellar. Many instruments which have been used in producing physical deformities were uncovered in the cellar and were seized for evidence.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

George Ochs, of St. Clair, was murdered by Harry Manford. The murderer was arrested and lodged in jail at Pottsville. A mob insisted on lynching him.

It is reported that the Schuylkill River at Pottsville is lower than it has been for a hundred years, and manufacturers are fearful that they will soon have to shut down.

Thomas Ellis, of Pittsburg, was arrested on suspicion of causing his wife's death.

The Soldiers' Orphans' Manual Training School will be located either at Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, or Chambersburg, Franklin county. A committee consisting of Colonel Magee, Captain Boyer, Captain Lemon, Captain Skinner, Colonel Ripple, Major Jacob Crouse, Colonel Thomas J. Stewart and Colonel Thomas B. Sample visited Boiling Springs, that being recommended as the most available point with every advantage for the students. They will go to Chambersburg, and the result of this visit will determine where the school will be located.

Ex-Squire McCormick was appointed by Governor Pattison as Justice of the Peace of Clifton Heights, to fill the vacancy of Geo. Heath, deceased.

Jas. B. Shade was lodged in the Lancaster County Prison, charged with setting fire to the barn of Charles M. Stump, of Little Britain Township. When arrested he was making preparations to leave the country.

Capt. Jas. W. Shipp, a prominent Grand Army man, has instituted suit against the borough of Shamokin for $20,000 damages for injuries received by a fall due to a hole in a pavement by which he sustained a badly fractured leg.

The Christain Endeavor Union of Oxford held a meeting in the chapel at Lincoln University. District Secretary Farrell, of West Chester, made an address on the late National Endeavor Convention held in Montreal.

Bruce Chateaubriand, who was recently arrested in West Chester for attempted assault upon a ten-year-old girl, and was subsequently arrested on a charge of false pretence, preferred by a citizen of Lancaster, has brought suit against the New Era, for libel, claiming $ 0,000 damages.

Mrs. John Bankhard, of Allentown, a widow, 35 years of age, attempted to commit suicide by hanging. A few months ago the woman's husband died suddenly while eating dinner. This and other matters preyed upon her mind to such an extent that she became melancholy and finally made the attempt on her life. The prompt arrival of a neighbor saved it.

Dr. Marquis, of Pittsburg, father of Ralph H. Marquis, has asked the police to investigate the death of his son in Brooklyn, which is believed to have occurred under circumstances indicating foul play.

All the machinists, pattern makers, roll turners, etc., in the Pittsburg district were notified that they would have to accept a reduction of wages. About 8,000 men are affected.

Jas. Watt, son of Thomas Watt, of Dunbar, fatally wounded William Hartman, of Uniontown, who was assisting a conductor to put Watt off a train, he having refused to pay his fare.

Gov. Pattison issued a proclamation appointing September 7th as "Pennsylvania Day" at the World's Fair.

"Dr. A. B. Potts, a Christain scientist of Mechanicsburg, was arrested on the charge of practicing without registration.

A general mass meeting of delegates from all G. A. R. Posts met in Pittsburg to formally protest against Secretary Smith's pension policy.

The theory is being advanced by the detectives that Commodore Plowfield, who was stabbed to death at Birdsboro was killed by his brother John.

George Rohen was attacked by highwaymen near Shamokin and to save his money threw his pocketbook to the side of the road. His dog picked it up and ran away with it, and so preserved the money from the hands of the footpads.

Michael and Lorea Navot, aged 10 and 12 years were killed at Conshohocken by a Philadelphia & Reading Railroad train. They were riding on an ice wagon. The driver was seriously hurt.

Thomas Cunningham, a 65-year-old citizen of Bridgeport, has been sent to jail by Justice Urner, charged with scalping his wife and assaulting his 19-year-old daughter. A piece of Mrs. Cunningham's scalp as large as a man's hand was offered in evidence. Thomas' plea was self-defense.

Ambrose Brady, of Bridgeport, and two drunken companions attacked Policeman J. Street Warren. Warren's club was taken from him and the policeman was severely beaten over the head and his clothing torn from him. When he drew his revolver to call for aid the toughs seized the weapon and wrenched it from him. During the scuffle Brady was accidentally shot in the left leg near the thigh. The ball passed through the leg. He then fired three shots at the policeman, two of which went wide of their mark. One struck Warren on the shoe and glanced. By this time aid came and the toughs were locked up. Brady was held in $700 bail for court. His wound is a bad one.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

A Steamer on Snake River Blown to Pieces Near Waite's Bar.

The Union Pacific steamer Annie Fallon, plying in Snake River, between Riperia, Washington, and Lewiston, Idaho, was blown up off Waite's Bar, four miles below Almota. Seven persons were killed, and all the rest injured. The vessel was blown to pieces. The names of the killed are: Thomas McIntosh and brother, passengers; Mrs. Toppen, purser's wife; George Farwell, waiter; Joseph Bush, deck hand; William Kidd, deck hand, and a fireman, whose Christian name is Paul.

THE STEAMER BLEW UP.

Seven Persons Were Killed and Every One on Board Was Injured.

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CABLE SPARKS.

Cholera returns show no diminution of the disease in Russia.

The danger from Cholera in Austria is said to be greater than last year.

Earthquakes and floods have caused heavy loss of life and property in Styria, Austria.

China has sent a defiant answer to Russia concerning the occupation of the Pamirs by Chinese troops.

The imperial board of health deny the report that a case of cholera occurred a few days ago in Berlin.

Field Marshal Baron von Moltke has been appointed Austrian imperial minister of war in place of Baron von Bauer, who died recently.

Seventy members of the Paris Labor Exchange were fined fifty francs each for refusing to comply with the law regulating trade syndicates.

Gen. E. Callega, inspector-general of artillery and engineering, has been appointed governor-general of Cuba, to succeed the late General Arais.

The convention of the Parnellite party, in Dublin, has declared against the present home-rule bill because of the restrictions placed upon the Irish legislature.

The international socialist congress rejected a resolution offered by Norwegian delegates that a universal strike be stated immediately after a war is declared.

Mrs. Jane Metier, of Boston, Mass., attempted to commit suicide in the River Mersey by jumping from a ferry-boat plying between Liverpool and Birkenhead.

The International Socialist Congress approved the establishment of an eight-hour working day. The delegates agreed to agitate for the holding of an International congress to settle the question.

The conference of finance ministers of the states composing the German empire met at Frankfort to devise means of increasing taxation to meet the increased expense necessitated by the army bill.

The report that a number of arrests have been made at Barranquilla and Carthagena of men alleged to have been implicated in a conspiracy to blow up the Cuartels in those places with dynamite, is generally doubted in Panama.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

Rev. Micajah M. Binford, of Carthage, Ind., has received a call to the Friends' church at Richmond.

Professor Nicholas Crouch, famed the world over as the author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," was 86 years old on July 31. He has lived in Baltimore for a number of years, but is now in New York awaiting the opening of the fall engagement of "Glen-da-Lough." "Kathleen Mavourneen" is one of the principal airs in this opera, and during its rendition Professor Crouch leads the orchestra.

For once Emperor William is disposed to retire the army to a secondary place in the affairs of the nation. He has given orders that the autumn maneuvers are only to be held this year if it can be clearly proved that the agricultural district in which they are to take place will not suffer from the military operations.

Rev. Elijah Kellogg, whose "Spartacus to the Gladiators" has been so many schoolboys' favorite declamation for many years, is still preaching on Sundays in his church at Harpswell, Me., although he has passed his eightieth birthday. He has done a wonderful amount of good among the fisherman of Casco Bay in his long career. He expects soon to retire from active service, but he can never cease doing good as long as life lasts.

Bishop John H. Vincent, who sailed in May, expects to return late in September, having visited England, France, Germana, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Bulgaria, and Italy, and having held eight conferences, the last in Rome. He writes home that he is in splendid health and enjoying his travels very much. This is the chancellor's first European conference tour. He has previously visited more countries and traveled more miles in a single tour, having during one year covered 20,000 miles.

Professor B. K. Emerson, of Amherst college, who was seriously hurt in the Lake Shore accident the other day, studied at Amherst, Goettingen, and Berlin, and finally became professor of geology and zoology at his alma mater. He is without challenge one of the best professors in the institution, having an eye single to the work given to his charge, possessing great personal enthusiasm for the two sciences and having the power to convey his own interest in the subjects under consideration to the students in his class room. He is eminent in both the departments of geology and mineralogy, and when ten years ago Walker hall was burned with the Shepard collection of minerals Professor Emerson set about replacing it. This was no easy task, but he had reason this year to congratulate himself and the college that he had more than made good that loss.

TRIED TO ROB A TRAIN.

Robbers meet a Warm Reception From an Express Messenger.

As the east-bound mail train pulled out of the Crawfordville Junction, Ind., an attempt was made by a half dozen men to rob the car of the Adams Express Company.

The train, owing to improvements being made on the track, had to move slowly for several hundred feet from the junction. When on the edge of the woods C. W. Julier, the messenger, noticed several men were hanging on the outside of the car, evidently attempting to enter. He called to them to get off, but two of the men drew revolvers. Julier quickly opened fire, and the men released their hold and fled across the fields.

The train moved on out of sight, but people running from the junction to the scene of the skirmish found a man lying in the ditch with a bullet hole in his side. He claims to have had no connection with the men who shot at the messenger and ran away. He claims to have been stealing a ride. He gives the name of Ed. Brown, of Cleveland. He is in the Crawfordsville jail in a serious condition.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has determined to pay its employes in silver instead of American gold. This amounts to a reduction of 50 per cent.

POINTS OF VIEW.

"Oh, give me time," she, trembling, said,
"A little time to think it over."
He smiled and kissed her drooping head,
And yielded like a tender lover.
"She's but a child," he mused that night,
"Who shrinks from fate, afraid to test it;
She really seemed quite in a fright."
He little knew how near he'd guessed it.
"How shall I break with Jack?" she moaned,
"He's got my letters. Oh, good gracious!
And Harry has my ring," she groaned;
"He'll keep it, too, he's so audacious.
"Was ever girl in such a fix?
I must get rid of Will and Stephen,
And George, and Archibald; that's six.
And poor, dear cousin Tom makes seven."
As thus she grieved in accents wild,
He said, while joy his features brightened:
'Yes, she is nothing but a child,
And that is why she seemed so frightened."

—[The Club.

SIAM AND ITS PEOPLE.

Public interest in Siam and curiosity as to the resources, degree of civilization, habits and customs of the Siamese have been quickened by the Franco-Chinese imbroglio, and accordingly the following article will be found interesting and instructive:

The Siamese trace their descent from the first disciples of Buddha. Their descendants having established themselves in a province of what is now North Laos, were so annoyed by their enemies that they deserted their country and founded a city in Western Siam. The conquered Southern Siam, then held by the Cambodians, and changed their seat of government to Aguthia, a short distance north of the present capital. The Laotians, the Cambodians, the Peguans from the West, Chinese captives and Hindus were all brought together in the capital city; and this period (1350) marks the commencement of Siam's authentic history.

Along in the seventeenth century foreign ideas commenced to be kindly received in Siam, and a European merchant who had become a great favorite with the people and the king on account of his practical ability and the interest he took in their welfare, was appointed governor of all the northern provinces. He suggested to the king the propriety of erecting a fort, on European principles, to protect his capital. The king accordingly selected a plat of garden ground on the west bank, near the mouth of a canal, and constructed a fort. This garden ground became a portion of the site of the unique city of Bangkok, and the fort still stands near the royal residence. Aguthia was destroyed by the Burmese when they conquered Siam in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The fort had been erected for a century, and the city of Bangkok had so far advanced in magnificence that a few years after the destruction of the old capital it was occupied by the royal family. The first king to hold his court in Bangkok was of Chinese origin, he having delivered his country from the Burmese.

There is probably no country in the world where Buddhism has so absolute a sway as in Siam. Even more profusely than in Burmah is the wealth of the kingdom lavished upon temples and priests. It is stated that in the capital alone there are 20,000 priests supported by voluntary contributions.

THE SIAMESE CAPITAL.

Bangkok, the capital, is in many respects a singular city. Its population is estimated all the way from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and is curiously mixed and cosmopolitan. Siamese and Chinese predominate in its streets, though the Malays are also very numerous, and frequent Europeans demonstrate the presence of Western civilization and interests. They are, in fact, the leaven of Siam, and to their influence and the spread of Western ideas are due the various improvements noticeable in the great city from which political power proceeds to the utmost boundaries of Siam. The army is officered by Europeans, chiefly English and Danes; the navy is commanded by Europeans, and of the many business enterprises in Siam, most of those which connect it with the outside world are superintended by Europeans. There is little love lost, however, between the native and foreign elements of society, and the intense hatred felt for all foreigners by the large Chinese population may at any moment prove disastrous to all foreign interests. English, French, German, Russian are all alike to the low class Chinamen, who cannot distinguish between their languages, and all are hated alike. There is every reason to believe, therefore, that the presence of a hostile fleet in the river may at any time excite the passions of the populace to an uncontrollable degree, and mob violence in the East has a meaning which is unknown in Western lands.

Bangkok is the Eastern Venice. Formerly all its houses were built on the land, but the prevalence of cholera many years ago so alarmed the government that it ordered the houses on the banks to be abandoned and directed the people to live on the river itself. Thousands upon thousands of houses were consequently built on rafts and moored to the banks of the river, and although the policy of river houses has been to some extent modified by the government, no inconsiderable part of the capital is still on the waters of the Menam. The houses are of slight materials, constructed on bamboo rafts, each attended by a canoe, for to the river resident of Bangkok a skiff is as indispensable as a street car to the suburban resident in an American city. Formerly the right to build on the banks was reserved to the king, nobility, clergy and privileged characters.

This right has been greatly extended, and now Bangkok has spread its limits on both sides of the Menam. The most striking features of the city are the palaces and the temples. The former are located in a citadel securely fortified against sudden attack or prolonged siege and comprise the palaces of the two kings and a variety of temples and other structures pertaining to the court. As the first king has about 5,000 women attached to the court in one capacity or another, the palaces are, as may be conjectured, very roomy.

GUARDS OF THE HAREM.

Prominent among the attendants are the Amazon guards of the harems. They are women trained to the use of arms and employed to guard the king's wives, and whenever a lady of the harem appears in public, she is attended by a retinue of these female soldiers, who answer with their lives for her seclusion. Several very magnificent temples are within the limits of the palace walls, the most remarkable being that of the "Sleeping Idol" and that of the "Emerald Idol." The Sleeping Idol is a statue 150 feet long, overlaid from head to foot with plate gold, in many places covered with inscriptions and representations of the transmigrations of Buddha. Not far away is the palace of the White Elephant, who is really a deity and throughout Siam is reverenced as such. He has his court, his attendants, his throngs of servants, and is treated like a prince. The White Elephant is an albino, not completely white, but here and there having spots of cream color over his otherwise dusky hide. The Emerald Idol's temple is a wonderful structure of the utmost magnificence, the doors and much of the wall being plated with gold. The idol itself is said to be a solid emerald twelve inches high by eight wide, the hair and dress of the rude figure being made of gold studded with precious gems.

Siam is one of the least known of the great countries of Asia. It lies at the lower part of the peninsula of farther India, and it is cut up by the gulf of Siam. The mighty river Menam runs through it from north to south and the whole country is a network of canals. In the winter a large part of it is covered with water and the people go from house to house and from place to place in boats.

Siam is about four times as big as the State of New York; it contains about 10,000,000 people, and the country and the people, body and soul, belong to the king. The king has the right to every man's labor, and any woman whom he calls upon must enter his harem. He has the most arbitrary power of any king of the East, and he is one of the rich monarchs of the world.

THE ROYAL PALACE.

His palace in Bangkok is a magnificent structure, with golden elephants guarding its entrances. It has twenty-five acres of ground about it, and it is said that 5,000 people live within the palace walls.

The king is said to have 300 wives, but the queen, who is the chief of these, is his majesty's half sister. She is a very bright woman and has made herself noted for her charity. She rules the harem and smokes cigarettes.

Siam is the home of Buddhism. There are 25,000 Buddhist priests in the Siamese capital, and these are of all ages, from 16 to 80. They go about with shaved heads and yellow stripes of cloth wound about their half-naked bodies, and they chew the betel and smoke cigarettes as they go begging from house to house.

Chululong Kom, the king, is one of the brightest of Asiatic rulers and has done much to advance civilization in Siam. He has put telegraph lines throughout a great part of his kingdom. There is now a street car line in Bankkok and the city has electric lights.

It used to be that the money used in Siam was cowrie shells, or silver and gold buttons. The king has adopted a coinage, making money much the same as that of ours. He has a mint of his own, and he imports Mexican dollars and recasts these into coins for the use of his people. The unit of value in Siam is the tecal, and the chief silver coin is about the size of a half dollar.

He has a post office department, and Siam belongs to the international postal union. The king talks English, and he is thinking of building a railroad which will open up the interior of his rich kingdom. Siam is full of valuable resources. It has mighty forests of teakwood and its mines contain the finest of gold and silver.

The king has an income of about $10,000,000 a year, and he is said to have about $50,000,000 stored away in his coffers. He has his own secretary of the treasury, but he signs all the checks himself, and is said to be a very fine business man. He has his cabinet, just as our president has, and he has his war department, state department, interior department and agricultural department.

His country is divided up into forty-one provinces, presided over by governors, and he runs things to suit himself, making such appointments as he chooses.

THE BURDEN OF TAXES.

The people of Siam are taxed for all they are worth. Everything under the sun has to pay a percentage to the government. A great part of the revenue of the king comes from the gambling establishments. The people are a nation of gamblers and the gambling taxes bring in $500,000 a year. The taxes are all farmed out, as are also the people, who as slaves of the king are ordered to work for him a part of every year.

It is only the Chinese who are not subject to such service, and they are released from it by the payment of a poll tax. There are many Chinese in Siam, and it is said that they are fast swallowing up the country.

The king of Siam is very anxious to strengthen the relations with foreign powers. He realizes the danger which constantly menaces his country from its geographical position. It is the meat of the sandwich of farther India. One slice of this sandwich belongs to France, and includes Cochin China. The other slice belongs to Great Britain, and it takes up the provinces of Burmah. Siam lies in the centre, and it is richer than either.

Both France and England are land hungry, and they look with greedy eyes upon Siam. It is one of the richest plums which still hang on the tree of barbarism in the far East.

The army is nothing to speak of. Every man has to serve the state for three months in the year, but there is no armed militia. In case of a war with England or France Siam could not do much, and its chief safety lies in the fact that neither of these great countries wants the other to have it. Probably eventually it will be divided between them. The king of Siam is still a young man. He will be 40 years old September 21. He is not over five feet high, but is very straight and well formed. In his court dress he wears a vast fortune of jewels.

His head is crowned with a golden pyramid of jewels. He puts on upon state occasions a coat, vest and brocaded surong, which are loaded down with jewels, and he often wears upon state occasions precious stones which are worth $1,000,000. The Siamese do not wear trousers. The surong, which they tie about the waist and tuck in at the back, takes their place. The king wears silk stockings, shoes which are pointed like those of the Turk, and his costume is a beautiful one. He is not a bad looking man; his face is olive brown, his eyes are black, his forehead is high and his eyes are slightly almond in shape. He has a little mustache and thickest of stiff, black hair. He is very fond of his wife—that is, half-sister wife—and he makes a great deal of the crown prince.

NATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Siam is in some respects much like that of other countries having a limited monarchy, while in one particular it is curiously different. There are two kings, a first and a second, each of whom has a state establishment, but only one is honored as a sovereign, the other acting as a sort of prime minister. The whole country is divided into districts, the government of each being administered by a local official who is Siamese or Luosian, or Malay, according to the prominence of the people in these nationalities in the population. The reigning king is Chulalong Kom I., known also as Somdetch Phra Paraminde Maha, who ascended the throne in 1868, and who governs by means of a council of six princes and from ten to twenty members, appointed by himself. Nominally a limited monarchy, there are so many ways of setting aside the established laws of the kingdom that although the Siamese call themselves the Thai, "the free," and their kingdom the Muung Thai, "the free kingdom," they are practically under the same kind of government as most other Asiatics.

The king of Siam is, comparatively speaking, a rich monarch, having an annual revenue somewhat exceeding £2,000,000, of which sum £287,000 comes from the land taxes, £65,000 from the taxes on fruit trees, £100,000 from the spirit tax, £120,000 from the opium tax, £100,000 from the gambling tax, £143,000 from the customs duties, £90,000 from the tin tax, £27,000 from the tax on edible birds' nests, and about the same amount from the fisheries tax. As all the taxes are, however, farmed out, and Siamese tax farmers are no more honest than the people of the same business in other parts of the world, his majesty of Siam loses no small sum annually from the peculations and embezzlements of his agents, and it is even asserted that scarcely more than half the amount due reaches the royal coffers. He probably makes up the difference in the personal service exacted from all Siamese natives, every Siamese inhabitant of the kingdom being required, if called upon, to give at least three months' labor in the year to his sovereign. The result may be beneficial, so far as the king is concerned, but as he frequently calls for this service at a time when the crops should be planted, cultivated or gathered, the result is far from beneficial to either the agriculture or the general prosperity of the kingdom.

All the inhabitants are required to render military service, exceptions, however being made in favor of the priests, of the Chinese, who are taxed instead; of slaves, of government officials and of those who are willing and able to purchase exemption by hiring a substitute. The whole kingdom is practically, therefore, at the king's command both in time of peace and of war, and although it is, in some respects, one of the richest countries on the globe, its natural advantages lie unimproved, and a territory almost the size of Texas has thus an annual export of only about $12,000,000 a year, consisting mostly of rice, teak, pepper and other tropical products.

AREA OF THE EMPIRE.

The limits of Siam on the north and east have always been rather indefinite, for to the north, adjoining British Burmah, there lay a number of semi-independent States, which sometimes owned allegiance to Siam and sometimes to Burmah, as the influence of one or the other preponderated. The same difficulty existed in the East, where the Anamites sometimes paid tribute to China and sometimes to Siam. Siam itself has in times past been a dependency of the Chinese empire, and even now a sort of allegiance is acknowledged and a tribute paid. So far as the Siamese territory can be estimated, its utmost limits at the time of its greatest extent were about 1,200 miles from north to south and 700 miles in width, or very nearly one-third the size of the United States. That, however, was before the English conquests in Burmah, which considerably reduced the nominal size of the empire. Its present area is estimated at 230,000 square miles, while it has a population of 2,000,000 Siamese, 2,000,000 Luosians, and 1,000,000 each of Chinese or Malays.

The Siamese have been given a bad reputation by travelers as being turbulent, quarrelsome and destitute of good qualities, but apparently do not deserve it, for the best authorities describe them as a peaceable, polite and kindly people. They are not particularly good-looking, having a Mongolian aspect, with large heads, broad faces, wide mouths, short noses, low foreheads, and the teeth, in accordance with the prevailing fashion, stained a repulsive black. Like most nations having little beard, they regard this feature as a blemish, and early in life carefully extract all the hairs from their faces. Except a small tuft on the top of the head, the cranium is shorn, while the clothing, as is common in Eastern and torrid countries, is of an exceedingly airy and primitive character.

The fertility of the cultivated land in the Menang valley is described by travelers as something wonderful. Most of the river valley is what is called in this country bottom land, which is annually overflowed and fertilized by the river, and is described as yielding as bountifully as the valley of the Nile. The wealth of the forests is wonderful, but on account of the climate large tracts have never yet been explored, and what may lie beyond is unknown. In the tropical jungles of Northern and Central Siam, however, grow the gutta-percha and lac, dozens of odoriferous woods and hundreds of medicinal herbs. The bamboo is found everywhere, and it and the rattan form a large portion of the houses of the population; teak, rosewood, ebony and other valuable timber trees are found in profusion, and must in time become sources of great wealth to the power falling heir to the kingdom. That power will also fall heir to a good deal of trouble with the population, which is of so mixed and heterogeneous a character that the elements of serious difficulty are always present.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

YAWNING.—Although one yawning does not present a very agreeable appearance, it is very agreeable to himself, for the stretching of the muscles causes a feeling of comfort. It acts likes massage, and is the most natural gymnastics of the lungs imaginable. Dr. Nægeli, therefore, advises people not to concern themselves with so-called decency, but every morning and evening, and as often as possible, to exercise the lungs and all the muscles of respiration by yawning and stretching, as many chronic lung troubles may thus be prevented. Dr. Nægeli orders the patient troubled with too much wax in the ear, accompanied with pain, to yawn often and deeply. The pain will soon disappear. He, also, in case of nasal catarrh, inflammation of the palate, sore throat and earache, orders the patient as often as possible during each day to yawn from six to ten times successively, and immediately afterward to swallow. The result will be surprising. If one looks upon yawning as a natural massage for certain organs, he will reach a satisfactory explanation of its curative properties.—[Berlin Unsere Zeit.

HINTS ABOUT EATING.—The time at which the principal meal is taken is not, within limits, of such great importance if certain essential conditions are complied with. The selected hour should be adhered to; for the stomach acquires the habit of getting ready at the usual time—if it is disappointed, either the appetite fails or indigestion follows. The food last taken should not have been too recent, nor should there have been too long a fast. The diner should not have been overtired, otherwise the stomach will share in the general exhaustion. If the stomach has been exhausted by efforts to digest too recent a meal, or by too long abstinence, or partake of the general exhaustion of its proprietor, it will be unable to form the juices necessary for digestion. To his principal meal a man should bring his body fresh and vigorous and a stomach refreshed by rest after having done work within a reasonably short period. Dinner should never be bolted and hurried over. The food should be well masticated. The materials should be the best obtainable, the meat good and the vegetables fresh. The cooking should be carefully and properly done. Indigestible things, or those which disagree with the individual, should be eschewed. After the meal the diner should rest or have some light occupation for an hour, or, still better, two. He should neither undertake active physical exercise—not even moderately rapid walking—nor should he study, think over business, or occupy his mind seriously in any way. It is well to remember that a piece of beef remains and engages the stomach for about three hours, a piece of salt beef or pork four and three-quarter hours. Nor is it right to sleep for some time after a meal. During sleep digestion is suspended; the food remains in the stomach and undergoes improper changes; digestion is deferred until the sleeper wakens, and then digestion takes place imperfectly. Indigestion and nightmare are the consequences. Finally, do not eat too much. It is better to eat too little. The rule to get up with an appetite, though hardly an inviting one, is not without reason. Habitual repletion is much to be deprecated. If people could or would always attend to these simple directions, the benefit to health would be enormous. The gain in economy, too, would be greater than many of us think. It is astonishing how little food a man requires to do hard work and remain in health, if that food is proper in quality and properly taken. Improper food improperly taken is not only to a great extent wasted, but will, in the end, lead to serious disaster.—["The Family Doctor," in Cassell's Magazine.

RELIABLE RECIPES.

BAKED APPLE PUDDING.—Take the yolks of four eggs, six large pippins grated, three tablespoonfuls of butter, one-half cup of sugar, the juice and half the peel of one lemon. Beat the sugar and butter to a cream, stir in the yolk and lemon with the grated apples. Pour this in a deep pudding dish to bake. Whip the whites, and then last grate a little natmeg over the top. Eat cold with cream.

LIVER.—A very nice and tasty way of cooking liver is to cut it in slices about an eighth of an inch thick, and to make the dish look nice stamp the liver in rounds with a pastry cutter, and season it with pepper and salt; then entirely cover with eggs and bread crumbs and fry in clean, hot grease until a nice golden color. Fry some very thin slices of bacon and arrange them between the liver and pour a thick brown sauce round the dish, and unless you prefer the sauce plain, you will find the addition of a little gherkin and capers will improve it very much.

THE PREMIUM SANDWICH is made as follows: Break a fresh egg in a bowl and beat thoroughly; add one and one-half cupfuls of sweet milk, a salt-spoonful of salt and a table-spoonful of melted butter. Beat well and add lightly one and three-quarters cupfuls of sifted flour mixed with one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking poowder. Bake in roll-shaped gem pans. When cool cut lengthwise with a sharp knife, which will not crumble the crusts. Spread thinly with butter and cover with finely chopped roast mutton, slightly salted. The mutton must not be overdone, but a trifle rare. As they are cut, lay the two parts of each muffin next each other so that they may fit when put together.

The Propaganda has begun negotiations for the opening of two Catholic seminaries in India.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Just What's the Matter—The Two Great Divisions—Undoubtedly—The Fall of Silver, etc., etc.

JUST WHAT'S THE MATTER.

She—I only wish to break the engagement because I fear your inability to love one devotedly.

He—Love one devotedly! Why, I could love a dozen devotedly.—[Life.

THE TWO GREAT DIVISIONS.

"Did you have a heavy rainfall yesterday?"

"No; only wet the just."

"What about the unjust?"

"Oh, they had borrowed all the umbrellas."—[Judge.

UNDOUBTEDLY.

"I'm afraid you won't be able to get your French India-rubber man into the country."

"Why not?"

"Couldn't he be classed as a contract-laborer?"—[Truth.

THE FALL OF SILVER.

Teacher—If potatoes were 50 cents a bushel how many bushels could I buy with this nice shiny dollar I have in my hand?

Tommy (who has heard his father discuss finance)—One.—[Chicago Record.

A NATURAL INFERENCE.

"What city has the largest floating population," inquired the teacher. "Cork," answered the bright little boy at the foot of the class.—[Chicago Herald.

BEGAN WRONG.

"We had a terrible time with the Convention of Physicians in our city the other day."

"What about?"

"They found a disease, and then couldn't discover a microbe for it."—[Vogue.

A HASTY TOILET.

Little Dick—What are you tryin' to do, anyhow?

Little Dot—Mamma has sent for the doctor to come and see me, and I is scrubbin' my tongue so it'll be fit to look at.—[Good News.

PERFECTLY RIGHT.

Miss Candour—I hear your engagement with Mr. Flightie is broken.

Miss Mugg—Yes; I have cast him off.

Miss Candour—Perfectly right. A man who spends all his time with other girls, and doesn't call to see his affianced wife once in six months, ought to be cast off.—[New York Weekly.

A PHILANTHROPIST.

Whitegoods—Now, Mr. Redink, they're talking about this income tax; and, as it may affect your income, I thought it best to reduce your salary from two thousand to fifteen hundred. I don't think they'll tax any income as low as fifteen hundred.

Redink—But, Mr.——

Whitegoods—Now, not a word! You know I never can bear to hear myself thanked.—[Puck.

A DANGEROUS SUMMER GIRL.

He—So we are engaged. Isn't it lovely?

She—Perfectly.

He—I wonder if anybody saw me when I kissed you last night?

She—I hope so.

He—What!

She—I hope so.

He—Why?

She—I mean business, and want witnesses.—[Detroit Free Press.

WHY HE DIDN'T REMIT.

Tailor (meeting friend on the street)—I thought you said you'd mail the $5 bill you owe me?

Creditor—I did mean to, but when I went to the post office to mail it I found that placard on the walls: "Post no bills."

AN IDEA.

Little Beth (in the country)—Grandpa, you must have to keep an awful lot of policemen out here.

Grandpa—Why, Beth?

Beth—Oh, there's such a lot of grass to keep off of.—[Tid-Bits.

WHAT WOULD PAPA SAY?

Teacher—Now, Tommy, suppose you had 25 cents, and you wanted seven cents for candy, five for apples and five for lemonade, how many cents would you have left?

Tommy—Twenty-five.

"How could that be?"

"I'd have them charged to papa."—[Chicago Tribune.

ANNOYING FASHION.

Laura (at the seaside)—How annoying.

Flora—What, dear?

Laura—I have been looking through this field-glass at Chollie Chapps and Maud Everfly down there on the beach and they are dressed so much alike that I can't tell whether he has his arm around her or she has her arm around him.—[Indianapolis Journal.

NO MANNERS.

Mother—Why don't you get acquainted with that nice little girl across the street?

Little Dot—'Cause she isn't used to s'ciety.

"You are surely mistaken."

"No'm. She hasn't any manners."

"Why, what has she done?"

"W'en I grinned at her she didn't grin back."—[Street & Smith's.

MIXED HIS DATES.

Hungry Higgins—W'en did Columbus come to this country?

Weary Watkins—'Bout 400 years ago.

Hungry Higgins—Gee! No wonder a feller give me the horse laugh when I told him I was Chris's second cousin.—[Indianapolis Journal.

BOUND TO CUT HIM OUT SOME WAY.

"Mamma, the little boy next door has got on a new suit. Can I have one, too?"

"Not now, Willie."

"Then I guess I'll go out and pick a fight with him."—[Life.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

Summer Boarder—I saw a snake seven feet long as I came across the fields this afternoon. I thought you told me you never had any snakes?

Uncle Ezra—Wal, I don't. I been a member of the temp'rance lodge for nigh twenty years.—[Indianapolis Journal.

HOW THEY GROW.

First Year—The biggest trout I ever caught was a foot and a half long, and he had a big fish-hook in his stomach.

Tenth Year—Did I ever tell you about the trout I once caught? It was over a yard long, and had an anchor in his stomach.—[New York Weekly.

THE PERVERSITY OF BORROWERS.

Tom—You want to borrow money? Why, you refused the loan I offered you yesterday!

Cholles—Well, yesterday I was merely hard up for a few necessaries. To-day I need it for some luxuries I've just learned of.—[Chicago Record.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The eloquent young orator at Bridgton Academy who chose "Farming, the Best of Arts," as his graduating theme, has genuine blisters on his hands. He got them playing tennis and boating.—[Lewiston Journal.

If there is a man in the world brave enough to say, "I can't afford it" when in the presence of a woman not his wife, trot him out.—[Atchison Globe.

"It is a pity that you are not more sociable," remarked the cyclone to the earthquake. "Instead of taking people out and blowing them off, as I do, you give everyone the shake."—[Indianapolis Journal.

'Tis now the learned doctor
To well-earned rest inclines,
And rakes up stacks of dollars
While mild hay fever shines.
—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

"There is not much similarity between our ways of earning a livelihood," said the dentist to the paint manufacturer. "No," admitted the manufacturer, "there is not. I grind colors, while you cull grinders."—[Indianapolis Journal.

The physicians of "twenty years' standing" should have a chance to sit down and rest awhile.—[Texas Siftings.

"Who says there is nothing new under the sun?" defiantly asked the small boy with the new shoes.—[Washington Star.

The girl with a hammock understands the meaning of net profits even if she never learned the multiplication table.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

POPULAR SCIENCE NOTES.

A Russian physician has been making some curious experiments to find out how far animals can count. He declares that the crow can count up to ten and is hereby superior in arithmetic to certain Polynesian tribes of men, who cannot get beyond five or six.

MICROSCOPIC SCREWS.—The smallest screw in the world is that used in the movement of a watch. Some of these are so minute that a box of them appears to the casual observer to be filled with fine black sand. With a strong glass, however, they are seen to be perfect in every part, though only 4-1000 of an inch in diameter. A thimble will hold over 100,000 of them. They are not counted, but sold by weight.

THE SIZE OF THE SEA.—One gallon of water weighs ten pounds, so the number of gallons in the Pacific is over 200,000,000,000,000, an amount which would take more than a million years to pass over the Falls of Niagara. Yet, put into a sphere, the whole of the Pacific would only measure 726 miles across. The Atlantic could be contained bodily in the Pacific nearly three times. The number of cubic feet is 117 followed by seventeen ciphers; a number that would be ticked off by our million clocks in 370,000 years. Its weight is 325,000,000,000 tons, and the number of gallons in it 73,000,000,000,000. A sphere to hold the Atlantic would have to be 533½ miles in diameter. If it were made to fill a circular pipe reaching from the earth to the sun—a distance of 93,000,000 miles—the diameter of the pipe would be 1,837 yards, or rather over a mile; while a pipe of similar length to contain the Pacific would be over a mile and three-quarters across. Yet the distance to the sun is so great that, as has been pointed out, if a child were born with an arm long enough to reach the sun it would not live long enough to know that it had touched it, for sensation passes along our nerves at the rate of 100 feet a second, and to travel from the sun to the earth at that rate would take a century and a half, and such an abnormal infant is an unlikely centenarian.—[Longman's.

A NEW WAY TO PRESERVE PICTURES.—A recent invention of W. S. Simpson, which promises to do away with the dangers which all pictures, and especially water-color drawings, have hitherto undergone from the disastrous effect of light on pigments. Mr. Simpson has, by an exceedingly simple device, made it possible to frame all pictures, large or small, under this desirable condition. The canvas or painting is placed in a chamber or box, either copper or aluminum, according to the size and weight of the picture. The front of this chamber is of sehromatic glass, and by the use of an air-pump all air behind the glass is exhausted and a vacuum created. The picture is then replaced in the original frame, the only difference being that the colors appear considerably brighter and every detail is more distinct, owing to the absence of the air formerly imprisoned between the glass and the painting, and the substitution of achromatic for ordinary glass. Under these conditions the most delicate Turner water-color may be exposed to the full light of the sun without any danger of fading. A picture once inclosed in a vacuum needs no further cleaning or dusting.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. AUG. 24.

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

"I travel all over the U. S., and you can say for me and I mean it too, that I never saw so many goods packed in a room of this size anywhere."

THIS IMMENSE STOCK

Bought for Cash and sold for Cash only is at your service. Eight well-trained experienced clerks to wait on you regularly, and from twelve to fourteen on Saturdays, and always busy, gives you an idea of the amount of goods that pass over our counters daily. You get no such value for your money anywhere in the county and you can easily pay your car fare and other expenses in making a trip to the County Seat, out of the savings, in making your necessary purchases.

Retailing Goods at . . . . . Wholesale Prices,

Is the Racket idea in a nut-shell.

That it is done here every day, is beyond dispute. How it is done and with what success, we'll tell U

Later On!

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——Mr. James Herring, of Altoona, arrived in Centre Hall last week on a visit to friends.

——W. O. Rearick represented Centre Hall in the Republican convention at Bellefonte Tuesday.

——Rev. James Boal left on Saturday for Philadelphia, where he will remain for about three weeks.

——Miss Jennie Stahl departed last Thursday for Chicago, where she will take in the sights of the White City.

——J. S. McCormick, of Ferguson, gave our sanctum a call, and is earnestly supporting the Democratic ticket.

——Mrs. Frank Crawford left on Monday afternoon for Laurelton, for a short visit with her parents at that place.

——Mrs. John Scholl and child, are on a visit to the home of her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scholl, in this place.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Barber departed for her home at Milton last Friday after a several months' visit to relatives in the valley.

——Thomas Cutler, of Tyrone, arrived last Saturday, and joined his family who are visiting at Jas. C. Boal's.

——Henry Emerick, of Farmers Mills, gave us a call, and reports suffering from the drouth in that section, as elsewhere.

——Arthur Goheen, of Tyrone, visited at the home of Mrs. M. A. Ross, last week. He is making a tour of the county by bicycle.

——Mrs. Sallie Horner, of Tusseyville, was a pleasant caller at the REPORTER office Monday, and had the label on her paper changed.

——Dr. McCluny Radcliff, of Philadelphia, and wife and daughter, are on their annual visit to his uncle, Mr. Shannon Boal, in this place.

——The Misses Doyle, of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Miss Maud Currin, who were visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Willow, departed for their homes last week.

——Mrs. James Lohr and son Willie, of Philadelphia, arrived last week, and are the guests of the family of Wm. Lohr. They will remain several weeks.

——Mrs. Elizabeth Reesman, of Plainfield, Illinois, arrived last week on a visit to her son, A. J. Reesman. Over thirty years ago Mrs. Reesman removed from these parts to the west and this visit east is the first made by her in that time.

——Mr. John Odenkirk, landlord of the Old Fort hotel, has gone to the hospital at Philadelphia, to undergo a treatment for lung trouble, with which he is affected. We hope he may return home greatly benefited by the treatment.

——Dr. Calvin Runkle and wife, of Philadelphia, are at present on a visit to friends and relatives in the valley, and on Wednesday last attended the Centennial. Dr. has built up quite a large medical practice, and is looking the picture of health.

——Mr. F. A. Lee arrived at Centre Hall, from Johnstown, on Monday, where he has been located for some time. He was on his way to his home near Tusseyville, and is in pursuit of health, which has not been of the best with him of late.

——On Monday evening of last week the joint council of the Middleburgh Lutheran charge voted Rev. I. P. Neff a six weeks' vacation and an increase of salary. We are glad of this action, as Mr. Neff has passed through a series of severe trials in the last twelve months, and a rest will do him good and cause his people to better appreciate the Gospel food after a short spiritual fast.—*Post.*

FIRE'S HAVOC

TWO STABLES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

W. B. Mingle's and Mrs. McCulley's Stable Destroyed by Fire Friday Evening.

Centre Hall has not been visited for several years with a serious conflagration until last Friday, when the startling alarm of fire was spread through town about seven o'clock in the evening. At the first cry it took but a moment to locate the flames which were seen issuing from the stable belonging to Mr. William B. Mingle, in the rear of his residence.

A crowd soon gathered to assist in subduing the flames but it was seen that the structure was doomed to be destroyed, as the flames had spread over the building it was one roaring mass of fire.

At first it was feared the flames would spread to other buildings in town and excitement for the time ran high. Adjoining Mr. Mingle's stable was one belonging to Mrs. McCulley and it was but a short time until the fire had communicated to this, and had wrapped the structure in a fiery embrace. The wind was blowing in a southerly direction and large sparks were carried over the town and for a time affairs took a bad turn. Several roofs of dwellings took fire but with timely assistance the flames were extinguished. To keep the fire under control a building adjoining the McCulley stable was torn down in a few minutes and the flames were kept from communicating to other buildings. Several outbuildings near the residence of Mr. Mingle were in flames at one time and threatened the destruction of his dwelling, but a bucket brigade was formed and by a hard fight the flames were extinguished, and with the burning of the McCully stable the fire was kept under control. Water fortunately was plenty and two full reservoirs were at the service of the town.

The flames started at a manure pile near the stable of Mr. Mingle and it is supposed to have originated from a bucket of ashes which had been thrown out by a member of the family that afternoon. The ashes were supposed to contain no live coals, but it seems they did and from the manure pile the flames soon communicated to the stable, which, owing to its dry state, spread very rapidly.

Neither of the buildings was insured, and the loss is complete. In Mr. Mingles' stable there were several tons of hay and straw, lot of corn and other articles. No live stock was destroyed. The loss is about $450 to Mr. Mingle and about $300 to Mrs. McCully, on which there is no insurance.

Don't Be Backward.

Many a good item of news is lost to the newspaper by the modesty of people who hesitate to tell a reporter of matters concerning themselves. Not that they do not want it to appear in print, but they are afraid they would be pushing themselves forward. That is wrong. From a reportorial standpoint the man who will stop a newspaper reporter on the street and inform him that he has been to Chicago, that he is going to get married, or that his wife entertained friends from a distance is the dearest man on earth. May his life increase throughout the world.—*Free Press.*

Death of Rev. J. W. Ely.

The Rev. John W. Ely, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Warriorsmark, passed peacefully away to his eternal rest at five o'clock Friday evening. On last Sunday he was in an unusually bright frame of mind, seeming to be much improved, but on the afternoon of that day he was stricken with paralysis, the final result of which was his release from earthly pains at the hour above stated.

K. G. E. Reunion.

Monday, September 24th, will be a big day for Mifflinburg. Several thousand members of the Knights of the Golden Eagle order will meet there and will have a monster parade. Many bands of music will be on hand and all arrangements point to a glorious time.

Dunnstown Centennial.

Next year the village of Dunnstown, Clinton county, will be 100 years old, the town having been laid out by Wm. Dunn in 1704. The event will be properly celebrated. At the time the town was laid out it was in Northumberland county, and its founder had strong hopes of the place being the county seat of a new county.

Special List.

The following cases have been put down for trial at a special term of court commencing Monday, September 11th 1893.

John Liggett and Jacob Long vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Company.

S. H. Kunes vs. John McGhee, adm'r. etc.

W. A. Ishler, sheriff, vs. County of Centre.

Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale. at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

DEATH OF MRS. THOMAS PERDUE.

She Died at Her Home at Coleville Wednesday Morning, 16th.

Mrs. Thomas Purdue died Wednesday morning about three o'clock at her home in Coleville, near Bellefonte. About four weeks ago Mrs. Perdue went to Old Fort, in Penns Valley, to nurse her daughter, Mrs. Frank Foreman, who was ill and died with the typhoid fever. Mrs. Purdue was very unfortunate in catching the terrible disease and after she returned home she lay for several weeks, almost at death's door. At the time and hour named she was relieved of all her suffering.

The deceased was a kind and loving wife and mother. She had hosts of warm friends who will be pained to hear of her sad death. A husband and nine children are left to mourn their loss. The Funeral took place Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Meyer's cemetery at Buffalo Run.—*Gazette.*

GUETLING IS HAPPY.

He Trundles a Wheelbarrow From Pottsville to the Fair.

Charles J. Guetling arrived at the Pennsylvania Building at the World's Fair grounds at 7 o'clock Wednesday night with a wheelbarrow which he has trundled from Pottsville, Pa., a distance of 880 miles.

Guetling left Pottsville at noon on July 1st, and has pushed his barrow over mountains and, as he declares, some of the worst roads he ever saw in his life. On the barrow was a keg of beer made by a Pottsville firm. It is intact, that being one of the conditions under which the race was made.

The time set to accomplish the task was thirty-one days. Guetling made it in twenty-eight. The best time he made in any single day was forty-two miles, which he did coming through Ohio. He expended $40 for food and lodging. He was taken in charge by Secretary Gerhart and given a bath and a bed.

Guetling says the worst roads he encountered were coming into Chicago. He says he would not make the trip again. His barrow and contents weighed 150 pounds.

Running Strong.

One of Centre Hall's industries which has not been affected by the financial and business depression is A. P. Lose & Son's planing mill at the station, and the plant is running strong to keep up with orders. A scribe wandered into the shops recently and found the force under Mr. Luse busy on work and the five employes all having something to do. The mill has the contract to erect a new building for the grangers which will be 80x40 feet in size, and Mr. Luse informs us they will be busy for some time to come. A number of new machines have been added to the plant and it is now fully equipped for all kinds of work.

Important to Voters.

The second day of September will be the last day on which voters can be registered and assessed under the new law. It is therefore important to all who claim the right to vote at the coming November election to look over the registry book which is conspicuously exposed at all of the polling places of the various wards. Voters who have been in the state one year, and sixty days in the ward prior to November 4 are entitled to vote. The assessors of the wards will upon application of any male citizen twenty-one years of age and over, properly register and assess such applicants if in his judgment the applicant is a qualified voter.

How to Peel Tomatoes.

Nearly all cook books say "pour boiling water over ripe tomatoes, then skin them," and at least ninety in every hundred persons attempt to peel them in this manner, and consequently do it with much difficulty and very imperfectly. This is the proper way to peel tomatoes: Cover them with boiling water half a minute; then lay them in cold water till they are perfectly cold, when the skin can be slipped off without difficulty, leaving the tomatoes unbroken and as firm as before they were scalded.

Music for the Wheelmen.

A new instrument has been invented, the bicycleorgue. It consists of a small hand organ attached to the front of a bicycle. The rider can put it in connection with the pedals, and while traveling can enjoy all the delights of an opera season.

Pay Day on the Central.

Tuesday, 15th, was payday on the new Bellefonte Central railroad, and over $17,000 was paid out to the over 800 employes. This amount of money expended between Bellefonte and Mill Hall will tend to liven up business until new tariff laws are enacted.

The Women Got Mad.

A preacher at Lafayette, Ind., is reported to have about broken up his church the other day by saying in a sermon that "God made the earth in six days and then He rested; then He made man and rested again; then He made woman, and since that time neither God nor man has had a rest."

ABOUT THE TOWN

HAPPENINGS FOR THE PAST WEEK WITHIN OUR LIMITS.

The School Board Gets Together and Makes a Choice.—Epitome of the Week.

For some time there have been rumors of a deadlock in the school board in the choice of a teacher for the intermediate school. For a year or two the board has been factional and when the teachers were to be elected a little scrapping was indulged in, but the board would at last get down to work and secure a teacher before allowing the courts to take a hand in the case.

All the teachers but one had been secured for our schools for the coming term, and upon this one school, the intermediate, the board seemed to hang fire. Three or four applicants had filed their claims but the board could not or would not make a decision until Monday evening, when it met again in Boal's office. They got down to work and their efforts were crowned in their making a choice in Wagner Geiss, who taught the same school last term. The citizens are doubtless pleased that the board has made a choice, and hope that these disagreeable deadlocks are a thing of the past, and will not again occur. We have every word of praise for a board which works harmoniously and for the good of the schools, but no condemnation can be too severe when there are factional quarrels, which cannot help but be injurious to the advance of the schools.

NEW STREETS.

The Council Make a Move to Give Us the Necessary.

There is not a citizen in Centre Hall who has not severely condemned the main street leading through our pretty little town. It has been in a horrible state for several years, but no work of any account has been done on it except an occasional patching up. The street has been rough, full of ruts and large loose stones and driving has been anything but a pleasure over it. The council has at last taken the matter in hand and intend repairing it in such a manner that we at least hope shall be creditable.

About one square from the REPORTER office down street, an improvement will be made in raising the grade. A large amount of stones have been hauled over which will be placed a lot of crushed stones. A stone crusher has been hired which will be made good use of, and we hope to see the streets of Centre Hall put in such a shape as the town deserves and in a befitting manner.

A Milton Sensation.

Milton now has on hand a social sensation such as a high toned breach of promise case alone could create. Dr. Charles H. Dougal, for many years one of the leading medical practitioners in Northrmberland county, and a cultured gentleman or considerable wealth and high social standing, has been sued for breach of promise to marry by Mrs. Annie S. Brenneman, a good looking widow of fifty who has occupied one of the Dr's houses as a tenant. Mrs. Brenneman wants ten thousand dollars damages to assuage her disappointment, and the case will no doubt excite great interest when it comes up in the Northumberland county courts. What makes the case doubly sensational is the fact that Dr. Dougal recently married one Emma Clingler.—Lewisburg *News.*

Chickens Stolen.

On last Friday night while the stables were burning at the lower end of town the chickens of Mrs. Ross were stolen in the upper end of town. Possibly the fowls appeared at the Bellefonte curb market next morning.

LATER.—We learn since that the thief did not get any chickens, as Miss Lettie had remained at home, and hearing a noise in the chicken house her going out alarmed the thief; Lettie only got out in time to see the thief cut across the field, but it was already too dark to see who he was.

Drought in Somerset.

Wm. L. Kurtz, in a letter dated 16 inst., writing from Berlin, Somerset county, says: The dry weather has affected grain and fruit out here. Our grapes are beginning to wilt on the vines, and peaches are stunted.

Corn is not filling at all and some of the farmers are talking about cutting off the stocks and save the fodder.

Changed the Day.

One of the new laws passed by the last legislature, which is of moment to teachers, was an act changing Labor Day from the first Monday in September to the first Saturday in September. The former date was a great inconvenience to school teachers, as it made them commence the term on Tuesday.

Three Aged Brothers.

Rev. S. L. M. Conser, of Baltimore; George Conser, of Island, and Levi Conser, of Sugar Valley, are three brothers whose combined ages are 233 years. Their individual ages are as follows: Rev. Conser 81, George 78, and Levi 74.—Sugar Valley *Journal.*

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

AGED LADY DEAD.

Benedict Arnold's Last Niece, Miss Eliza Dehaas Dead.

Miss Eliza Dehaas, the last surviving niece of Benedict Arnold, died at the residence of the Misses Benner, on High street, Bellefonte, on Sunday morning, August 20th, aged eighty-seven years. She has resided in the Benner family, in the capacity of a servant for over sixty years.

Miss Dehaas was the granddaughter of Gen John Philip Dehaas, who was Major in Lieutenant Col. Francis Battalion under Col. Bonquet in 1876, in the French and Indian war.

Her funeral took place on Monday evening from the residence of the Misses Benner by whom she was tenderly cared for in her declining years.

The Happy Farmer.

The happiest man in the land today is the successful farmer. He sits contentedly under his own vine and fig tree, undisturbed by the maddening noise of the great city. Banks fail, railroads go into the hands of receivers, booming towns collapse, all business stagnates. But the wise farmer can snap his fingers at these things. He is the monarch of all he surveys on his broad acres. And the honesty of his boys and the purity of his girls is guarded against temptation, and in them he is giving the country its best manhood and womanhood. The farmer is to be envied, and, if he is not contented with his lot, he is lacking in wisdom. Success to the farmer.

Push Your Business.

The best way to make money is to earn it. Captain Kidd and various and sundry others who have lived since the creation have acted upon the motto that he should take who had the power, and he should keep who could; but such men have never been held up as models for the young and rising generation. The proper way to accumulate wealth or build up a business is by the exercise of industry, perseverence and a righteous economy. If it takes longer, by this method, to amass a fortune, it is well to remember that it invariably takes longer to lose it.

Relating to Marriage Licenses.

The act of May 1, 1893, relating to marriage license, provides that from and after October 1, 1895, no person shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained from the clerk of Orphans court, provided that one or both the applicants shall be identified to the satisfaction of the clerk. A license so issued shall authorize the marriage ceremony to be performed in any county in the state; the person performing the wedding ceremony to make return to the Orphans' Court Clerk in the county where the marriage is solemnized.

Grasshoppers Numerous.

Some sections our county are troubled with the grasshopper pest. East and west of Centre Hall, in Brush valley and in parts of the other side of the county the hoppers are reported doing harm, devouring what the dry spell has left alive. When grasshoppers are added to a drought little is left for the tiller of the soil. Centre county had been comparatively free from the grasshopper pest in the past few years.

Fresh Air Children.

Last week a small batch of fresh air children arrived at Centre Hall and were distributed in the town and country. At one time a large number were received at Centre Hall, but owing to the over-bearingness of the general run of them, the people who so kindly opened their homes to them, did not care to have them return again.

A Good Record.

It is worthy more than passing notice when the speed record of the bicycle reaches the astonishing pace of 428 miles in 24 hours. This performance was achieved in London. The simple two-wheeled contrivance has thus enabled man to travel as far in a day as his legs alone would take him in two weeks.

A Big Fish.

William Albright, of Mifflin county, caught a German carp in the canal near Yeagertown a few days ago, which measured 33 inches in length and weighed 16½ pounds. It was the largest fish ever caught in that section of the state.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

Hot Water Quenches Thirst.

It may not be generally known, but such is a fact, that hot water will much more effectually quench thirst than ice water or even ordinary cold water. Most people shrink from the thought of drinking a glass of hot water on a warm day. Naturally such would be the case, but the shrinking from it is a mistake. It would prove a little heating temporarily, which will be followed by an agreeable coolness and an abatement of thirst that will surprise. It will not cost much to make the experiment.—Ex.

Items of Interest.

Ex-gov. Curtin seems to be in unusually good health just now.

Business affairs throughout the land are taking a turn for the better, and many establishments that had shut down are preparing to resume operations again.

It is admitted by men of all parties that the principal cause of the business depression has been the Sherman silver law, hence the demand from all quarters for its repeal.

The woman's board of world's fair managers has been abolished, the good sisters had become too quarrelsome. This may give the cause of woman suffrage a 25 years' back-set

The Valentine iron company have shut down their mines but not their furnaces.

The Pennsylvania railroad shops in Altoona have been ordered to work half time until further orders.

The Fultz sawmil, at Milroy, was burned to the ground on 19, with the loss of some of the fixtures and lumber.

Strength and Health.

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding those organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c, at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

Boarding House for Rent.

The Deininger boarding house, with water and all other conveniences, a few rods from from the grange pic-nic ground, is for rent during the pic-nic, or for a longer period. Inquire of J. O. Deininger, Centre Hall. 3t.

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10c. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50c. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19c. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5c. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5c. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4c. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4c. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.